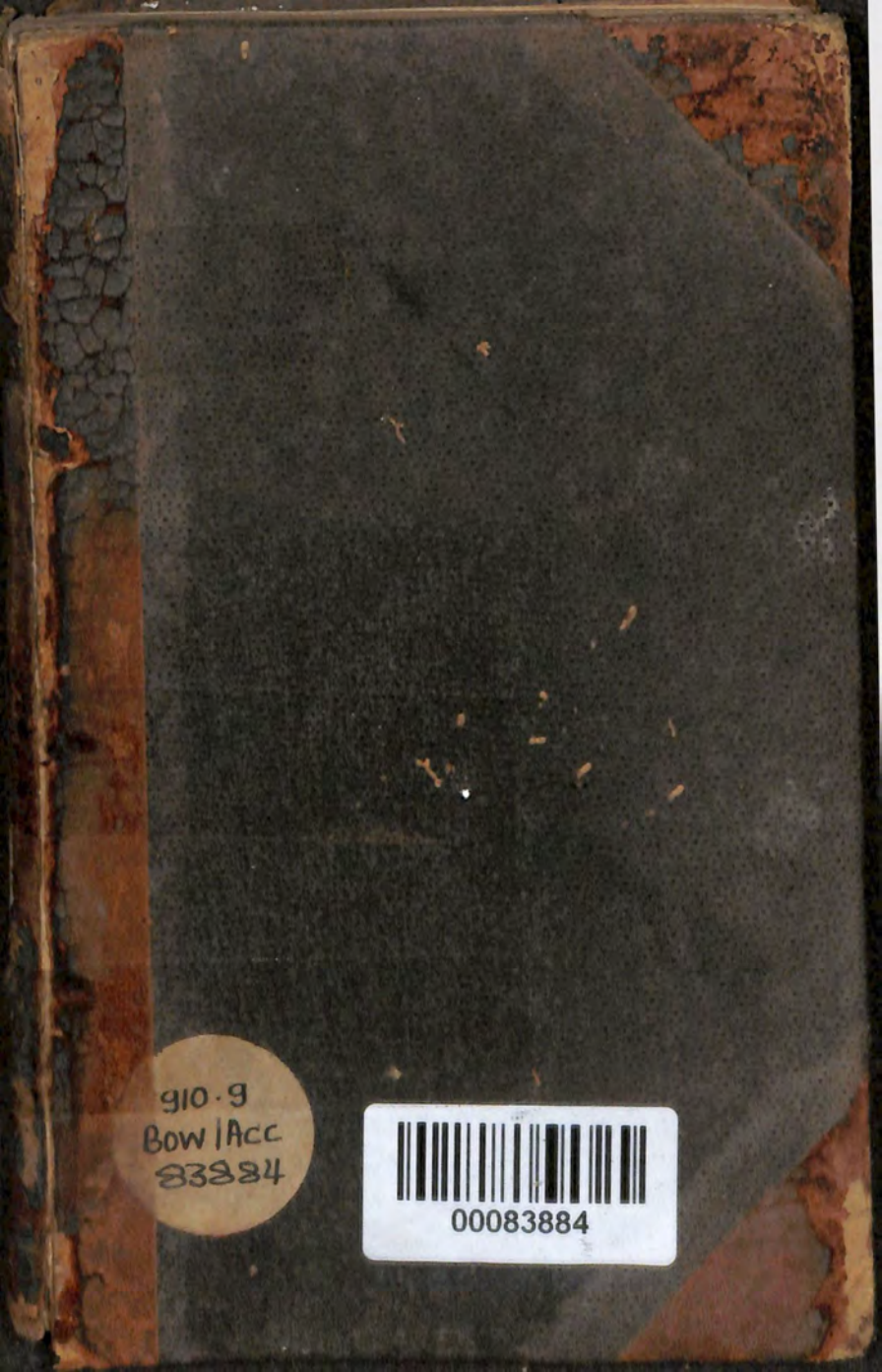
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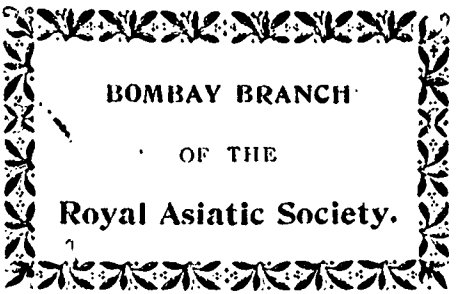

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AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

Discoveries of the Portuguese

IN THE INTERIOR OF

ANGOLA AND MOZAMBIQUE.

83884

FROM ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS,

BY T. E. BOWDICH, Esq.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A NOTE BY THE AUTHOR,

ON A GEOGRAPHICAL ERROR OF MUNGO PARK,

IN HIS LAST JOURNAL INTO THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

London:

PRINTED FOR JOHN BOOTH, DUKE STREET,

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ADVERTISEMENT.

A PRELIMINARY remark has been thought requisite respecting this volume, which might be deemed posthumous, from the time in which it makes its appearance, whereas it was nearly ready for publication in the Summer of last year. Before Mr. Bowdich quitted France to proceed on his third, and, as it has proved, most unfortunate expedition, he applied to the African Association for pecuniary aid, which was cheerfully granted him. At Vienna, Paris, and Lisbon, the activity and spirit of curiosity that always governed him, enabled him to collect, from the most authentic sources, the materials which furnish the volume; and, considering them of importance, they were forwarded to the Association, in token of his gratitude for their kindness. By the Association they were given to the Publisher, who sent a portion of the manuscript immediately to the press; but the Tables of Exports and Imports being in the Portuguese language, it was difficult to find a translator, and the difficulty was only surmounted a week or two before the melancholy intelligence arrived of the death of the enterprising Editor.

To this circumstance has the delay been solely owing. The value of the work must be decided upon by the public. The Narrative, however, it is presumed, will not be found uninteresting; great pains were taken by Mr. Bowdich with the Maps, which, as far as they go, are probably the best extant; and the Tables cannot fail of being acceptable to all those who are desirous of information of that nature.

The Publisher thinks it becoming to add, that the family of Mr. Bowdich have no interest whatever in the sale of the work: whether the result be profit or loss, it will concern himself only, the property being exclusively his own.

Duke Street, Portland Place,
May, 1824.

MEMOIR, &c.

THE Portuguese settlements in Africa, from their antiquity, extent, and influence, have long excited the anxious curiosity of men of letters, no less than of philanthropists; while the latter wished to possess information that might enable them to promote the moral improvement of a large portion of the great family of mankind, hitherto concealed from the knowledge of the rest of the world; the former, in addition to that object, were desirous of enlarging the boundaries of science. From the

history of discoveries already made, and from the traces of Portuguese stations, reported to travellers, in the inland parts of the continent, it appeared evident that a map of the positions of those settlements, enlarged by such local intelligence, as the residents might have obtained in their trading journeys, and commercial intercourse with the countries still more remote, would materially contribute towards filling up the great blank in the geography of Western Africa. At all events, it was obvious that such a map would prove of essential service to those engaged in exploring this part of the globe, whether private persons or public associations. But whilst other nations with a generous regard to the advancement of science, and a feeling concern for the civilization of Africa, freely published all the materials which they possessed, in illustration of this

great object of inquiry, and at the same time exerted their constant efforts to increase them for universal benefit, the government best qualified to assist their views, continued to pursue its selfish system of policy, by keeping locked up those valuable stores of information, the publication of which would have settled many doubtful questions in geography, and lessened the difficulties of enterprising travellers. Alike insensible to the impulse of benevolence and the interests of learning, this state refused to make known particulars, from the concealment of which it could derive no advantage, and the disclosure of which would even have reflected honour upon the national character. At length, what the government had so long declined doing, the good sense of some of the educated Portuguese, has partly accomplished, and the late political changes having had the effect

of throwing open the national archives, it is to be hoped that Portugal will soon be brought not only to contribute to, but to take an active part in the improvement and civilization of that great continent, where for centuries it has held so many important possessions.

In the course of my incessant researches for new information, respecting the geography and state of Africa, I fortunately became indebted to the friendship of M. d'Almeida, the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, for an inestimable acquisition in the acquaintance of Count Saldanha de Gama, then one of th Plenipotentiaries to the Congress there from the court of Lisbon.

This nobleman, who had been formerly Governor General of Angola, met my inquiries with all the readiness characteristic of those who are animated by a love of

science, and feel a lively zeal for the extension of geographical discovery. It is to Count Saldanha's liberal interest in my pursuit that I owe the accompanying map, which till now only existed in manuscript, and was almost unknown even at Lisbon. In addition to this favour the Count imparted much valuable information, which has furnished the means of throwing light upon some points in regard to the interior of Africa. This map was constructed in 1790, by Lieutenant Colonel Furtado, officer of the Engineers, who was ordered to travel, and survey the coast from Mayumbo to Cape Negro, by the Baron de Mossamedes, then Governor General of Angola. While thus employed, the Colonel was enabled to correct the previous maps, not only by his own immediate observations, and by the communications which he received from the commandants of

the inland fortresses of Encoche, Ambaca, Pungo, Andonjo, and Caconda. His survey was farther enlarged by the discoveries of Don Jose Mendes, who had been sent on an expedition to the south by the same Governor General, and the route of whose mission is also traced on the present map.

M. Mollien visited a Portuguese establishment, one hundred and eighty miles inland from Bissao, and various ruins of fortresses formerly held by them, were described to Golberry, as still existing in Bambouk. Geographers, however, became much more anxious to ascertain the exact distance inland of the establishments in Congo, Angola, and Benguela, where the Portuguese had scarcely ever been disturbed,* and of which they are still the peace-

* When the Dutch gained a temporary possession of St. Paul, in 1640, the Portuguese garrison retired to the islands above Muchima, and were under the

able and unrivalled possessors. These settlements it is now known extend nearly three hundred miles from the Congo coast, about seven hundred miles in the interior of Angola, and above two hundred miles behind Benguela.

The chorographical information obtained by travellers during their excursions through a country, and their transit from one place to another, loses a great portion of its value, in point of perspicuity and utility, unless it be carefully reduced to a map; and it must be allowed also, that where such a delineation is made with accuracy, a verbal description of the same route becomes unnecessary and tiresome. The detailed na-

necessity of drawing all their supplies from the interior; the enemy having occupied Esandeira, an island at the mouth of the Coanza. The Portuguese squadron which retook St. Paul, entered the harbour unexpectedly by the Bar of Curimba.

ture of the map, which accompanies this sketch, leaves me, therefore, but little to add to the memoir.

The Portuguese force at Loando*, according to Count Saldanha's account, was always kept up, even when their settlements on the eastern coast, were almost wholly neglected.

This military establishment was composed of one regiment of the line, one thousand strong, and three hundred cavalry who were mounted in the Brazils, and two hundred artillery. ST. PAUL contains about eight thousand inhabitants, who now reside for the most part in the lower town. The garrison of BENGUELA, consists of one hundred infantry and fifty artillery, together with troops of the line. Each of the forts

* The little island of Loando, which varies from one hundred to three hundred yards in breadth, is described as being equally salubrious and picturesque.

of Massangano, Encoche, and Caconda, has one hundred infantry; and the other forts sixty, all recruited among the natives, but commanded by Portuguese officers of the line. Besides these regular troops, a militia of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, armed by the government and officered by Portuguese residents, is kept up at each establishment, both in the interior and on the coast. With this militia, which amounts altogether to several thousands, conducted on such occasions by officers of the line, and other contingencies of native force, which the different states are bound to furnish, the government carries on whatever wars it may be involved in against the Cassanges and other nations, who frequently bring into the hostile field armies of eighteen thousand men.

The commercial establishments, called Fairs, or Feiras, two of which are seven

hundred miles within land, are under the superintendance of the Portuguese resident, who is stationed there for the purpose of keeping up a continual correspondence with the Governor General, and to prevent his countrymen, who frequent these markets periodically, from abusing the confidence of the natives, or offending them by any other injury.

The most healthy of all the Portuguese settlements is CACONDA, which is situated in the interior, in latitude 14 degrees 35 minutes, south; and about 17 degrees east of Greenwich. Its distance from Benguela is twenty days' journey, but those invalids who can bear the fatigue of travelling, are almost certain of a recovery, after their arrival and residing there some time. The country is elevated, the air pure and comparatively cool, and the surrounding scenery rich and diversified; so that all travellers

who have been there, concur in describing it as the most delightful spot they have either seen or heard of throughout Western Africa. The other settlements are all of them, more or less, unhealthy; the rains being so very irregular, that sometimes they do not occur for the space of three years.

I made several inquiries about St. Salvador, the position of which is accurately laid down in the map. In answer to my questions Count Saldanha informed me that it had long since been found unnecessary to keep up a military force there; that the natives chose rather to visit the markets of Encoche and Loando, and that from the aristocratical and divided character of the Congo government, the Portuguese had no reason to apprehend a resistance to their authority, since all parties appealed to them as the arbiter of their differences. But though a garrison was no longer wanted at

St. Salvador, the establishment of Catholic missionaries is still maintained, and occasionally recruited from Italy. Though these missionaries, according to the description of them given by Count Saldanha, are in general a very ignorant set of men, they possess so much influence over the King and the chiefs, as to be entrusted with the education of their sons and nephews, who for that purpose are sent to the convent of St. Paul. But in the time of the Count's administration, several of these youths were sent to Brazil for instruction, and the consequence was, that on their return, they proved more useful to the country, and more attached to the Portuguese interests, than those natives who were brought up under the resident missionaries. A son of the King of Dahomey, which monarch has a Portuguese mulatto for his secretary, was also sent to Count Saldanha's brother when

governor of Bahia, for education. St. Salvador has either gone very much to decay, or, as is more probable, its real importance has been considerably over-rated; notwithstanding which there are still two churches in the town, one belonging to the missionaries, and another which was built by the Jesuits before the suppression of that order. Other missionary stations, as the Carmelite and Capuchin, will be observed in the map. About twenty years ago, the Portuguese Bishop of St. Paul, who now lives, as Count Saldanha thinks, in one of the Azores, having had a dispute with the Governor General, made a pretence of visiting St. Salvador.

There has never been any direct communication with Mozambique, and the first attempt to open one was made during the government of Count Saldanha. M. da Costa, a respectable Portuguese merchant,

who formerly commanded the militia in the interior, having retired from some disgust, went and established himself as a trader in Cassange, where he lived many years in perfect harmony with the natives. To this gentleman, Count Saldanha, soon after his arrival at the seat of government in 1807, applied for information respecting the practicability of employing an expedition on a route of discovery.

After receiving several communications, favourable to the object he had in view, the Count authorised M. da Costa to send a Portuguese mulatto, stationed at one of the fairs in Cassange, accompanied by native guides and interpreters, to penetrate, if possible to Mooloaa, a country hitherto unknown to Europeans, except by the report of its populousness and power. The mulatto, after a journey of two months, from the southernmost fair in Cassange, reached

the capital of Mooloaa, where he met with a liberal reception from the monarch, Muata Janvo. This Muata, for that it seems is the titular name, lives at a considerable distance from his wife, who governs another state, perfectly independent of her husband, with whom she only resides on particular days of the year. The town of the Mooloaas is laid out in strects, which are watered daily, and there are held in it regular markets. A horrid practice, of sacrificing from fifteen to twenty negroes every day, prevails both at the court of the Muata and that of his wife. Their neighbours, on the south-east, pay them tribute in marine salt; and they described another country as dependent on them, to which a Portuguese officer had recently penetrated from the eastern coast, and died there. This person was M. Lacerda, colonel of Engineers, and for-

merly mathematical professor at one of the military schools, who had been nominated governor of Sena, with the view of making astronomical observations and aiding discoveries in the interior of Africa on that side. In his first attempt he had not been able to advance beyond Tete; but in the second he proceeded considerably farther, when, as already observed, he fell a victim to his exertions.

The king of the Moolooas would not suffer the Portuguese envoy to pass through his territories, for the eastern coast, until an understanding had been settled between himself and the governor-general Count Saldanha, to whom accordingly two formal and distinct embassies were sent, one from the Muata and the other from his wife, bearing separate presents. These Africans were clothed for the most part in European manufactures, obtained from the Portu-

guese settlements in Mosambique; and Count Saldanha remarked that they were not only a much finer race of men than those in the vicinity of the coast, but that they were also more civilized and intelligent. They were highly gratified with their reception, and very much struck with the military parade and establishments at St. Paul, but the appearance of the town itself disappointed them, as they had been led to expect that it was larger than their own capital, instead of which they found it considerably smaller. As they requested that a Portuguese mart or fair might be established in Moolooa, similar to those in Cassange, Count Saldanha was encouraged to send another expedition with orders to proceed to Mosambique, there to embark, and return by sea to Loanda. Unfortunately, however, this enlightened and enterprising governor being soon after-

wards recalled, and sent on an embassy to Russia, the project from which so much benefit might have resulted fell to the ground, through the negligence of the Count's successor, and the opposition of the Cassanges to the proposed commercial intercourse with the Moolooas.

Of the public spirit of Count Saldanha, and his qualifications for the situation he held in Africa, another instance shall here be related. Don Francis de Souza, who was governor-general in 1770, first entertained thoughts of working the iron mines, within the Portuguese government, the existence of which had long been ascertained. Accordingly a small colony of miners was procured from Biscay and Sweden, and considerable works were erected; but these were rendered almost useless by the frequent inundations of the river Lucala; besides which the greater

number of the new settlers died, and the others fell into such a state of languor as incapacitated them for laborious exertions. The mines, therefore, continued to be neglected until the arrival of Count Saldanha, who being convinced of the impossibility of working them by Europeans, engaged the Jova, or chief of the district, to supply native labourers for that purpose; and desirous of overcoming the superstition of the negroes, who believed that the machinery and water-works attached to the mines were directed by the devil, his excellency agreed to receive the tribute exacted in this quarter, entirely in iron bars. The tax levied upon every native province or district within the government of St. Paul, and which is applied to the support of the courts of justice and other public institutions, is commonly received in the Portuguese money, that has been put

into general circulation by the activity of commerce, there being now no gold dust in this country. The proposal of the Count had the desired effect, and one hundred and fifty bars of iron were sent monthly to St. Paul. The governor as the reward of their industry, and an encouragement to perseverance, then permitted those natives of the district who worked the mines, to transport the surplus of their manufactured iron to the markets of the interior, free of duty.

It is said that there are mines of copper in the inland parts of Angola; but the metal which the Cassanges sell to the Portuguese, comes from the Moolooa. Rich sulphur mines are found in Benguela, and, according to report, there are others at Cassandama. Those of Benguela furnish all that is sent to the Brazils. Petroleum is found in abundance at Dande. Ivory,

wax, palm and other oils, &c. are also exported to the Portuguese settlements in South America.

Just below St. Philip de Benguela, is a large salt pond, or rather lake, near the sea, and not far distant from the sulphur mines. At irregular periods this lake becomes greatly agitated, as though there were boiling springs beneath; the water acquires considerable heat, and the temperature of the air on its banks suddenly increases to such an oppressive degree, that the inhabitants of the villages are under the necessity of leaving their houses for a time, and retiring to some distance. The rapid evaporation attending this phenomenon, gives out an immense quantity of salt, which though collected by the natives, is, in common with the produce of the other saline springs, the property of the government; and, being a profitable article of

commerce with the interior, proves an important source of revenue.

CABASA, the ancient capital of Ginga, and said to contain the tombs of the different monarchs, is nearly two hundred miles from the fort of Pungo Andonjo, to which place M. de Scabra was exiled, when minister and secretary of state for Portugal. Cabasa lies nearly on the same meridian with the islands of Quindonga, of which possession was taken by a Portuguese force, during the government of Count Saldanha. These islands are in the district of Mattemba, which is separated from the territory of Ginga by the river Lunini, a branch of the Coango. The ancient capital of Cabasa, which thus lies between the Coanzo and Coango, is reported by the natives to be four days' journey north of the former, and three days' journey south of the latter river.

According to the Portuguese traders,

the Zayre, which in the interior bears the name of Coango, if traced from the ultimate point of Captain Tuckey's route, will be found to run along to the frontiers of Mokoko; from thence it takes a southerly direction by Beuduque, a small province, three days' journey from St. Salvador, and by Goungo Batta to Mattemba, leaving Cabasa, as hath been already observed, three journeys to the south-west. In the judgment of M. de Silva, a Portuguese naturalist, who resided by orders of the government some years at Embaca, this river and the Coanza have the same origin, not far from Mattemba. The natives confirm and explain this opinion, by asserting that the two streams have their source in a great lake on the eastern limits of Cassange, adding also that there is in that quarter of the interior, a third river, called by them Casati, which they say is still larger than the other

two. The Coanza has been traced by the people of the country, to the distance of fifteen journies from the Quindango islands, through the territories of the Moganguelas and Somghos, two dependencies of Cassange, but farther than this they have not ascertained its course.

The Hocangas are described by the Mexicongos, or the Congos of the interior, as a powerful nation, extending far within land from the eastern banks of the Coango, while beyond them are the dominions of another considerable tribe, called by the name of Amulaca. The Cassanges mention the Cachingas as being their northern and the Domges as their eastern neighbours. These last, who are said to maintain a trading connexion with the Portuguese settlement of Mombaca, on the eastern coast, have constantly repelled the Cassanges in every attempt to invade their

territories, and to have defeated them in all the wars in which they have been engaged. The prefix of Jaga of which the Cassanges are so proudly tenacious, that it forms a part of the regal title among them, denotes a race, who were originally nomadic warriors; as the contradistinction of Jova, borne by the chiefs of other African tribes, indicates a stationary people, who live chiefly by cultivating their native lands.

In the manuscript volumes, containing the official dispatches received and transmitted by the Baron Mossamedes, whilst captain-general of Angola, and which were entrusted to me by his son, the Count da Lapa, I met with the journal of Gregorio Mendes, who commanded an expedition for making discoveries in the interior of Angola and Benguela. The route pursued by Mendes and his associates is laid down in the accompanying map, and the following

account of their journey, which was originally addressed to a council of officers at Benguela, under whose orders they acted, is of importance in a geographical point of view.

On the 30th of September 1785, the expedition, composed of about thirty Europeans, and one thousand natives, marched in a south south-east direction to Quipapa, at which place is a hot and sulphureous spring, that is drank both by men and cattle. The next day the party continued their course to the south-east, and after winding along the foot of the mountainous ridge, whose summits opposed their progress, they encamped in Dombo da Quinzamba, intersected by the river Copororo, beyond which, the country becomes more elevated. On the second and third of November, the company halted to supply themselves with cattle, provisions, and

water. On the fourth they resumed their march in a course west south-west for two leagues, and then arrived at the Labata, or town of Mani Calunga, situated on the northern boundary of the state. The two following days they halted to examine the environs, at the distance of a league and a half from the river, which communicates with a lake of salt water, by means of a small stream running southward.

The Copororo, when about four leagues from the sea, flows partly to the north-east, by a large forest, which in some places is a league in breadth, and capable of excellent cultivation, were the inhabitants actuated by a spirit of industry and improvement. The lands on the banks of this river are possessed by five native chiefs, the first next to the coast, is called Mueni Calga, that is, "lord of the sea;" the second Mueni Mama; the third Capembri; the

fourth Mueni Chela, and the fifth Mueni Quinzamba, who is nearest to Benguela. These Princes possess large quantities of black cattle, sheep and goats, which though they refused to sell, they presented very freely, together with some fine maize and celery, to the Commander of the expedition.

On the seventh, the company crossed the Copororo, and marched three leagues and a quarter, but in a direction nearly south south west, to Macayo, close to the bed of a dry river, near which they found wells, from whence they obtained a supply of water. The day following they recommenced their journey in a hilly country, which exhibited evident traces of being inhabited by shepherds, during the rainy season. After a toilsome march, continually ascending or descending, they encamped near a water, that had been deposited by the rain be-

tween stones, in an otherwise arid spot, where they found the remains of negro cabins and some of their flints. The latitude by observation this day was thirteen degrees five minutes south. On the ninth, they continued their course along the sides of a mountainous range, equally rugged and troublesome, passing in their route a dry river, which terminates in a lake near the sea, but like most of the others, communicating with it only in the rainy season. In the neighbourhood, however, was found tolerably good water. The observed latitude this day was thirteen degrees and nine minutes, south. Near this place, to the eastward, is an extensive forest, opposite to which on the south rises a lofty and impassable mountain, so that our travellers were obliged to take a circuitous course about it. The neighbourhood is occupied by insignificant chiefs, who manifested a reluctance to all intercourse with strangers.

Amongst them was a negro, who having fled thither from the vicinity of Benguela, had collected around him a number of other fugitive slaves, together with some wandering savages. Though the commander of the expedition was unable to apprehend this negro, he succeeded in getting the Portuguese authority acknowledged by the chief of some villages, whose inhabitants were employed in fishing for Zimbos.

While this friendly chief, who was dressed in cloth, furnished the expedition with guides; some of his neighbours attempted acts of violence, which were easily repressed. These petty Princes have a head among them, who is installed into his office by the Souva of Calunga; but none of them seem to have any ideas of commerce. The country in this part is very fertile; and all the inhabitants speak a guttural language, which was perfectly understood by the negroes attached to the expedition.

On the tenth and eleventh, the company halted, for the purpose of opening a communication with the natives, and to bring them to an amicable intercourse, which efforts were partially successful. On the twelfth, they crossed a very difficult mountain, upon the summit of which was found a natural cistern of tolerable water; and at night they rested on the plain below. The next day, they proceeded in a direction south west a quarter west, and arrived in the evening at a place in the latitude of 13 degrees 29 minutes. Here, by the side of a rock, they discovered wells of excellent water and some leathern vessels near caverns, which had obviously been recently occupied by savages. On the fourteenth, they continued the same course, along a more level and equal country, till they came to the river Dongue Amuchito, which empties itself not far from the sea into a lake

of brackish water. Some sweet water however was found in the wells sunk near the banks of the river, the sides of which were covered with wood. The latitude this day observed was 13 degrees 40 minutes.

The commandant, having reason to apprehend some difficulty in pursuing a southerly course, sent the marine officer who accompanied him, Manoel de Cruz, to ascertain the practicability of continuing that line of march; and the report being unfavourable, the party ascended the mountains on the side next to them, and advanced more inland. Having consumed all the provisions that had been collected at Quimena, it was found necessary to send out, under the command of two native mulattoes, two foraging parties composed of seven hundred negroes, one hundred and twenty of whom were armed with muskets, to procure cattle for a fresh supply during the

rest of the march. On numbering the people who were with him, the commandant found that they amounted to one thousand and thirty eight, and that they consumed, with their attendants, on an average, ten oxen and thirty sheep every day. One of the parties brought with them a negress, whom they had taken by surprise, and as the commandant thought she might prove serviceable, in giving a favourable report to her countrymen, he caused her to be clothed and dismissed. But, though she had never seen linen before, she could not bring herself to abandon her old habiliments of leather, but carried them off with her new garments. The party afterwards took a negro with his wife and son, who were also clothed, and acted as guides to Mezaz, where they were dismissed. From this negro, they learned that his countrymen have no sort of govern-

ment, but are dispersed among the mountains, where they live in caves, and subsist upon game and reptiles, and the milk of their flocks; forbearing, from superstitious notions, to kill any of their cattle, rather than do which they will endure famine to extremity; but when driven to necessity for provisions they make predatory excursions into the neighbouring districts bordering on Quimana. The expedition halted six days to collect the foraging parties, and to wait for the coming up of eighty negroes who had been left behind. Though the former succeeded in bringing off cattle, they experienced considerable opposition from the natives.

On the twenty-first the march was resumed, and they passed the first small mountain of Dongue Amucheito. This day they were joined by the eighty negroes, and encamped near a dry river, called

Cangala, where they sunk wells, and found tolerable water. At this place the marine officer and several of the men fell sick; notwithstanding which the route was pursued to another dry river, named Dandagoa, where they encamped and found brackish water; but the wells at the distance of about a gun shot from the banks afforded much better. The ground, which in this part is level, is scantily productive of grass and shrubs.

On the twenty-third, the march was continued, and still in view of the sea, till coming to a great mountain, which was impassable both to cattle and men, the whole party passed to the eastward of it, when they discovered another to the south, having the appearance of a fortress, the foot of which was washed by the waves at the point called Mezaz, or the Tables. Not far from this last mountain is an extensive forest,

stretching far inland, and intersected by a dry river, which near the coast, has channels of communication with several lakes, some of salt and others of fresh water. The soil in these parts appeared to be fertile, and the scenery was pleasantly diversified with beautiful trees of a dark foliage, affording shelter to great numbers of large and small birds, which the Moombe negroes from Quilenga, are said to have been formerly in the practice of catching, for the purpose of selling them to the Portuguese in Benguela.

The latitude of this place, which is called by the natives, Sinhe Tenh Bari, was observed to be fourteen degrees south. The inhabitants, like those previously met with, were scattered among the mountains in small tribes, but they had a tradition that their ancestors enjoyed something like a regular government; and in fact, the peo-

ple were at this very time about to adopt the first step to civilization, by electing for their ruler, a decendant of one of their ancient chiefs. Twenty of their cabins were found towards the north, and the expedition captured fourteen negroes, who, after being clothed, and instructed a little in husbandry, were dismissed with spades and seeds for cultivation. These people had no idea of commerce, but subsisted entirely upon the milk of their flocks, with wild fruits and fish. They appeared very fond of a particular root the property of which is said to abate thirst, rather than to satisfy hunger. One of the men was observed to have a knee buckle in his hair, entwined with small cord, which, according to his own account, he had obtained from his southern neighbours.

The expedition halted here two days and a half, for the purpose of examining the

river and forest; and being encamped near the sea, a raft was constructed to catch fish. On account of the great difficulty of continuing the route along the coast, it was deemed advisable to cross the small bay of Lapa, from whence could be discerned the forest of Dingue Vare. Here the party encamped again two days, to pursue their fishing. On the twenty-sixth, they marched two leagues inland to avoid the mountains on the coast, and then turned by tolerably plain ground to a lake, south of the Mezaz, where was a forest with green grass. This lake is small, and the river which flows into it, is called by the natives, Monayaeagandu, that is, "the Son of the Lizard."

On the twenty-seventh, they marched five leagues to a river, terminating in a lake named Quissa. This stream, which supplied water to the wells that were sunk near its

banks, was somewhat salt in the lower part of its course, but higher up it proved excellent. On this part of the coast there is plenty of fire wood, and the ground is highly capable of cultivation; but the landing is very bad. There is a small island opposite the shore, against which the sea breaks with violence. The latitude this day, by an indifferent observation, was 14 degrees 10 minutes. No inhabitants were met with here, but they had left tracts of their recent flight to the neighbouring hills. On the twenty-eighth, the company were obliged to rest the whole day on account of sickness. The march was renewed on the twenty-ninth, along the sea coast, but with so many interruptions, from the irregularity of the mountains, that the party were compelled occasionally to turn inland. In the mouth of one of the small bays an island was discovered about a musket shot from the shore, and along the beach were numerous trunks

of trees. On the thirtieth, they penetrated between the mountains inland, being unable to prosecute their route by the sea side, and after a fatiguing march of seven leagues, with continual ascents and descents, they reached a lake, from whence they saw the Angra do Negro, and here they were obliged to halt the whole of the following day. In the valley between the two mountains, notwithstanding the entire want of water, there were several cabins, but the inhabitants had fled, and though the whole of the next day was spent in endeavouring to bring about an intercourse with them, the efforts proved ineffectual. On the first of November, they continued their rough march along this mountainous country until evening, when they arrived at a dry river, where Miguel Pinhero, the marine officer who had volunteered his services on this expedition, died. The next day they halted near a dry lake, in the en-

virons of which they procured some tolerable water by sinking wells. The sufferings which they had endured in their preceding marches were rendered peculiarly severe, by the necessity which they were almost constantly under of drinking brackish water. On the third, they marched to a dry river, through a more level country than they had hitherto passed, but which exhibited an appearance as if it had been burnt, and in several parts the soil was of a lively red colour. From the river of this place, ran a small branch or rivulet, into a lake between two mountains on the north and south. Here the party took an old blind negress, from whom they learned that the bay was about the distance of a league from them, and that the natives had lately killed there some white men. After marching about a league further, they arrived at a harbour, to which they gave the name of

Novo Porto de Mossamedes, the Captain General. This is situated in the midst of the bay or Angra do Negro, and near the spot where the expedition encamped, is a rivulet which runs into the sea. A league to the north of the Angra do Negro, is a river, which from its magnitude and adjoining lakes is of some importance. One of these lakes on the south is half a league in circumference, and ebbs and flows like the sea. The grounds about the river are moist, and capable of excellent cultivation. According to the Commandant's account, there was plenty both of stone and wood for building and supplying the fortress which was intended to be erected at the Fort of Mossamedes. The river abounded in fish, and its banks were inhabited by savages, who however had fled inland, fearing, as it should seem, that the expedition was come to avenge the murder that had been com-

mitted on the crew of a vessel recently wrecked upon the coast, several relics of which were found in an adjacent village.

The commandant upon this sent out two parties along the river that falls into the Angra do Negro, named Rio das Mortes. One of the parties captured a very old and infirm native, who informed them that the tribes were governed by chiefs, but were not numerous, and that though they had large flocks of sheep they had few cattle. The same old savage confessed that his countrymen lived principally by plunder, and he boasted that he had been himself a very skilful robber in his earlier days. The other party came very nearly up with the savages, who left two hundred sheep to occupy the attention of their pursuers, whilst they made off with the rest. Having halted four days, the expedition marched on the eighth, taking the old negro for

a guide, and they continued their progress three days, through a sandy country, making the distance of eleven leagues. The Rio das Mortes, two leagues from the coast, is choaked by numerous large trunks of trees, collected in its inundations; and at eight leagues distance, two chains of mountains rise with great regularity, forming peaks like pyramids, but destitute of defiles or passages. In the sandy region at their feet deposits of rain water are always to be found, in natural cisterns overflowing the soil. These mountains which are clothed with a variety of trees, rich in foliage, terminate in the country called Cobale, bordering on Oimba, which adjoins the provinces of Humbe and Chaungro on the western side of the river Cuneni. There is an immense forest in this part of Cobale, which furnished the trunks of trees carried away by the Rio das Mortes. As the old

captive was almost useless from his great age, and it being necessary to find other guides, who could direct them to the neighbourhood where they were most likely to surprize some of the inhabitants of the port of Mossamedes, the commandant detached two exploratory parties, the first by the Rio das Mortes, and the second by the dry river terminating in the former, and in a north-eastern direction, making a feint of following the latter with the whole body. The country here is fertile, and with little cultivation would support an immense population. The ground was much trodden by the elephants, of whom great numbers were seen, together with other animals of a large size. A halt took place until the ninth, in expectation of the return of the two parties, and in order to collect provisions, their stock being now exhausted. Here a corporal, Manual da Guerre, suc-

ceeded in taking some prisoners, with a considerable number of sheep and a few cows. The captives served as guides, and the expedition renewed their march on the following evening, pursuing the course of the river communicating with the Rio das Mortes, which they were informed terminated in Cobale.

Having quitted this river, they encamped, after a march of two days, on another very large one, which empties itself into the sea to the north of Angra.

Although they found this part of the interior exceedingly mountainous, it afforded several passages, at the distance of about twenty-six leagues from the coast, including windings, or about sixteen in a direct line. In this district, which abounded in cows and sheep, the negro called Meturo, who had the chief hand in the murder of Jose da Sousa and Sepulveda, found

refuge. He took up his habitation in a cave, where he defended himself with great resolution, and finally made his escape by favour of the labyrinth, abandoning in his flight not only a leathern bag, containing the spoils of his unhappy victims, but also six hundred sheep, which proved a very fortunate acquisition to the captors. Though the object of the expedition was the investigation of these remote provinces, and not the pursuit of criminals, the commandant gave out the latter as his principal design, conceiving that the impression thereby produced, would be of service in saving the lives of such unfortunate mariners as might hereafter be shipwrecked on this inhospitable coast. The inhabitants of this part of Africa, who are called Memuasehagues, live on beef, mutton, game, milk, and fruits; and their cabins are made of straw, plastered over with a mixture of

earth and cow-dung, which, when hardened by the sun, proves an effectual security against the rains. On the twentieth and twenty-first the expedition was obliged to halt, their baggage being completely soaked through. On the twenty-second they marched in the direction of the country of Bumbo, bordering partly on Jau, and partly on Canina or Gonga; they then crossed the river which runs to the Rio das Mortes, and proceeded for two days along its banks, in which they found crystallized crusts of nitre among the sand. The water is brackish, but nourishes as fine cattle and sheep as any in the world. The latitude here was observed to be 14 degrees 40 minutes, south. When the prisoners were examined, whether they had any traditionary accounts of their ancestors having traded with white men, they gave sufficient assurance that no trace of such an intercourse had ever

been known among them, nor indeed had they the least idea of any other clothing than what was afforded by the skins of their sheep and cattle. These people are remarkable for general symmetry of form and the just proportion of their limbs; they wear ornaments in their hair of sheep skin, cut into strange figures, having the wool outside. Their women are very prolific. At this place, the old negro was set at liberty, having been first arrayed in cloth; and he always persisted in asserting that he had neither himself ever before seen white men, nor heard of any commerce having been maintained with them by others. The natives here all speak a jargon or dialect corresponding with that of the savages on the coast of Auyla, which, however, is easily intelligible to those who understand the Bunda language.

On the twenty-third the expedition

reached the country of Bumbo, to which Jau is feudatory, and here they crossed the river that falls into the sea north of Angra. The commandant, in this part of his journal, observes, "If I were not afraid of fatiguing by the extent of my narrative, I might offer many reflections on this region, which has none like it in climate, fertility, happy position, and agreeable landscapes, in all that part of western Africa known to the Portuguese." The country consists of a semi-circular chain of mountains, running between the north-east and south-east, to a considerable extent; and inhabited by a numerous and hardy population. From the top of this ridge flows a river which washes the base, and is divided by artificial cuts, into various branches, which fertilize extensive fields of millet, maize, corn, beans, massays, and large plantations of tobacco, which last the natives prepare for

smoaking by pressing the leaves between two stones. The soil, which is naturally light, is manured with burnt straw. On this practice of irrigation the commandant makes the following remark, "The art of dividing the waters in which the Egyptians are our oldest masters, suggested itself to these negroes from the same circumstances of their country, but it is the only instance of it, which I have met with during my long residence in Africa. The produce of the earth corresponds with the pains taken by the inhabitants, who begin to sow immediately after reaping, and have recourse to their reservoirs for a necessary supply of water, when there is a deficiency of rain." Though trees are very abundant, they are careful of them, cutting down the smaller ones for immediate use, and preserving the larger ones to furnish themselves with planks occasionally as a shelter from the sun. The

expedition would have been better supplied with provisions at this place, had it not been for the ravages committed by the people of an adjoining district, called Catalla, whose depredations were planned and carried on in conjunction with the souva of Auyla Ogonga, for though that chief held the sovereignty over the inhabitants of Jau he could not endure that any of his vassals should be wealthier than himself; on which account he instigated attacks upon these provinces, to prevent them from becoming too rich and powerful. This part of Bumbo, which beyond all doubt is the most pleasant and eligible district for the establishment of a commercial station, is twenty-eight leagues north of the port of Mossamedes; and in the latitude of 14 degrees 2 minutes south. The river rises in a mountain on the east north-east, and meanders south-east towards the sea, which it reaches in

the latitude of 14 degrees 57 minutes. The banks of this stream are well peopled, and have numerous villages, which were all forsaken by the inhabitants on the approach of the expedition, and though a deputation was sent to them, the novel appearance of white men excited such terror, that no inducement could prevail upon them to return.

The party remained here till the twenty-fifth, when they took ten Mucuahangues, whose nation is governed by a nephew of the Jau. These men were carrying salt from a salina, eleven journeys from Capé Negro; and after a short detention were dismissed, together with two others belonging to Cobale, having been previously dressed in garments of cloth. In the night of the twenty-fifth the expedition was attacked by a discharge of arrows from the natives, who resided on the left; the attack was accompanied with loud cries, announc-

ing their intention of renewing the assault with more vigour the following day, and it had the effect of throwing the people belonging to the expedition into some confusion, and one officer was wounded; upon which the commandant gave the aggressors to understand that though he had no desire of molesting them, yet as they had wantonly provoked hostilities, they must expect, on a continuance of them, to feel all the effects of European arms. On the twenty-sixth an embassy arrived from Muene Bumbo, consisting of five persons, one of whom was his son, another a Quissang or military officer, and the others senior members of the government. These deputies excused themselves for not having come earlier by saying that they were under some apprehensions of having incurred the resentment of the commander of the expedition, and they wished him to believe that the object of

their chief in sending them now, was to see how they would be treated. Having received their apologies, and willing to encourage an amicable intercourse by their means, the commandant dismissed them with presents of clothing, and red sashes. On the twenty-ninth they came again, saying that they could not persuade their monarch to admit the expedition to his presence; upon which a white man was offered as a hostage, but in answer to this, they said that a negro, belonging to Moindo das Cuandos, a people who had voluntarily accompanied the Portuguese in their enterprise from Quimana, would be preferred to an European. This proposition being acceded to, it was notified the same evening to the commandant, that he would be received in due form the next day, which ceremony accordingly took place with great satisfaction on both sides, the sable chief

shewing every mark of respect to his visitor, who clothed him in return. In mentioning this circumstance the writer says, " I could not have rendered a greater service to my sovereign, in these parts, than thus gaining over their Souva, whose friendship and good disposition will make him very useful in an intercourse with our new establishment at Mossamedes; and indeed it would be very desirable to settle a factory in this fertile country, which yields large supplies of ivory, wax, cattle, and provisions, besides slaves."

The Souva was so well satisfied with his visitors that he promised to apprehend the Mochuso, who was the author of the cruelties committed at Cape Negro. On the northern boundary of this part of Bumbo, the expedition encountered some barbarous tribes, who annoyed them several nights by discharges of arrows. On the

first of December they marched six leagues, following the directions of the guides, voluntarily furnished them by the Souva; but always keeping close to the chain of mountains, from whence issued numerous streams that fertilized the plains, which were covered by a very thick population. Some of these people had recourse to a bold stratagem for the purpose of destroying the expedition, by sending a negro, who crept on all fours into the camp in the night, with an intent to fire the powder. Being caught in the fact, he was hung up immediately on a tree, where the body was suffered to remain three days, to strike terror into the natives. Their next march was to a large village, or Libata, as it is called here, situated on a mountain, half a league from which was a fine plantation, extending down the slope into the valley below, and affording an abundance of rich pasturage

for cattle, which, though abundant, the natives obstinately refused to part with; and they even stole into the camp in the night to carry off the few that remained of what had been presented to the commandant by their more generous neighbours. The marauders were easily repulsed, and in their flight made hideous outcries. The expedition rested here until the third, when it being found necessary to convince the inhabitants that they were not dreaded, on account of their strength or numbers, a party of four hundred men was sent to form an ambuscade, conducted by a guide from Bumbo. This detachment, depending on their muskets, attacked a large body of the natives and drove them to the heights, from whence they rolled down stones on the assailants, who however succeeded in taking seventeen fine cows. On the fourth the march was continued along the foot of the

chain of hills, inhabited by an active and bold race of negroes, who were all robbers, though their country was very populous and abounded in provisions. Here they found large quantities of fruit growing wild, and trees of an immense magnitude, on some of which the commandant made inscriptions. This province, which is called Otomba, lies in the parallel of 14 degrees. at the distance of thirty-six leagues from the sea; and is plentifully supplied with water of an excellent quality. On account of the heavy rains, a halt took place, till the sixth, when the expedition quitted the range of mountains, and encamped near a river, which after intersecting the country of Jau, forms a lake in the latitude of 14 degrees 4 minutes: No attacks from the natives were experienced during the fourth and fifth, but on the evening of the sixth an assault was made for the purpose of

carrying off the cattle that were grazing, and which were recovered with difficulty.

The eighth and ninth, were taken up in marching to Bimxiabas, but the incessant rains obliged them to halt on the eleventh. As this part of the country was almost uninhabited, in consequence of recent wars, they kept close to the chain of mountains whenever it lay in their power, on account of the accommodation which they afforded, the sides being covered with trees, springing as it were even from the clefts of the rocks, while game of all kinds abounded under their shade. The Quissa river runs through this district to a lake in the latitude of 14 degrees 10 minutes, three days' journey on the route to Quilunga. On the twelfth, they took the direct course to the mountains of Bumbo, continuing their march, at the distance of about thirty-six leagues from the sea, till the fourteenth, when

they encamped at the foot of the ridge, and halted there till the nineteenth, while a party went in search of the inhabitants. All the country, however, between Bimxiabas and Bumbo, was deserted; though there was no want of pasturage, trees, or aromatic herbs. Here the expedition crossed the river Mueni Cambambo, which forms a conjunction with the Senhebari; and falls into the sea in the latitude of 14 degrees. From a mountain in latitude of 13 degrees 2 minutes spring two rivers, the Dongue, which flows to Mucheta, in 13 degrees 40 minutes, and the Quimana, which has its mouth in the latitude of 13 degrees 19 minutes. The plain on the summit ranks next to Bumbo for fertility and pleasantness. It is exceedingly populous, and governed by two chiefs; one of whom rules over the savages as far as the coast, while the other has under his dominion the more

tractable negroes of the mountains. The ascent, however, is difficult, and the elevation exceeds that of all the other high lands known in this part of Africa. From hence the sea is distinctly seen, and the air is so clear, that although it was now the middle of summer, the people of the expedition found it very cold. The chief, named Naquageli, who governed the Mocuandos of the coast, was but lately dead, and in consequence of the civil wars which ensued, his son had retired among the Quilengues. The other chief who reigned in this mountain, was clothed in form, by the commandant, who received a promise that he would from that time maintain an amicable connexion with the Portuguese settlements. These people, who possess vast numbers of cattle, live in villages, and plant maize and pulse for their support. The expedition halted here until the twenty-first, to procure provisions, form

a friendly alliance with the chief of the mountainous district, and to make observations on the country, which abounds in the natural riches of pasturage and water. Towards the north east are the Mondombes, who lie next to Benguela; on the east are Quimana, and the people of Dongue, Amucheito, Quilumata, and Lombombi; and on the south east lie Bimxiabas, and untenanted forests.

On the twenty-second, the expedition descended the mountain, in a march of five hours, travelling through a district inhabited by a people exceeding in superstition all that had been previously encountered. The next day only a short march was made, in consequence of a heavy thunder storm; but on the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, they had two very long journeys, for the purpose of reaching Dombe de Quinzamba, where they finished the circle of

exploration, and arrived at Benguela on the twenty-ninth of December, 1785.

From an unpublished memoir of M. de Souzas, who was Governor General of Angola, till the year 1780, and who had been stimulated by D'Anville, to extend discoveries in that part of Africa, we learn that there was no communication by land at that time between Angola and Benguela. It is added, that the interior of the latter country is preferable to that of Angola, both for commerce and salubrity; and M. de Souzas farther observes, that Sarzodas, a new settlement formed by himself inland of Caconda, was the nearest point to Tete, possessed by the Portuguese; and that the river Cunene, communicates with a large lake west of the Cuama.

In a dispatch from the Portuguese Secretary of State, Martinho de Mello Castro, to the Governor General of Angola, bear-

ing date March 8, 1784,* I found an account of a Mission to St. Salvador, the position of which place is accurately laid down in the map which accompanies this publication. As the narrative throws some light upon African geography, as well as upon the character of the inhabitants of Congo, who have been brought over to the Christian faith, an abstract of it is here subjoined.

The mission consisted of three ecclesiastics of approved character. Liborio Graja, of the order of Saint Bento, who was nominated Bishop of Angola, and Vicar General of Minao; Raphael da Castelo de Vide, a priest; Joao Gualberto de Miranda, of the order of Penitents; and Doctor

* This paper in the original, is entitled "Instruccaoens geraes que se referem a outras de das dos antecessores;" i. e. "General Instructions referring to those given to his predecessors."

Andre Conto Goudinho, of the habit of St. Peter. The following is taken from the Journal of one of these missionaries, begun in July, 1781.

They departed from Libonga, the utmost territory in the dominions of Angola, beyond the river Dande, and on the 5th of August, the same year, entered the Marquisate of Musul or Muxicongo, which extends nearly to the river Loge. All the inhabitants of this district are of a tractable disposition, and received the missionaries with every expression of regard and demonstration of joy. The chief, who was named Don Alvero Cardal da Silva, came to meet them with the greatest cordiality and respect. He is represented as being a man of easy manners, much attached to the Portuguese government, conversant with its language, and living on terms of friendly correspondence with the

missionaries. Their next journey was to a Banza or Fazenda, called Bumbe, where they found a potentate of still greater dignity, who assumed the title of Captain General of the kingdom of Congo. This chief also came out to meet and welcome the missionaries, accompanied by a great number of negroes, some armed with musquets, and others with bows and arrows. After experiencing a very hospitable treatment, they left this Banza on the 14th of August, for the river Loge, where the marquisate of Musul terminates, and the dukedom of Bamba begins. They reached the banks of this river the same day, and, having passed it in a canoe, were received on their landing by the ruler of the district, who bears the title of the Infanta. He had a numerous train of attendants armed like the preceding, and both he and his people behaved to the missionaries with the greatest

respect and veneration. They were under the necessity of stopping here three or four days, on account of the quantity of their luggage, and their having only one small canoe, in which they at length embarked, and proceeded along the river, the people accompanying them on both sides, and all singing hymns for their safety during the passage. But though the missionaries were treated with affection, and even veneration, they were not exempt from mortifications, and had much trial of their patience in the conduct of the negroes who were employed to carry their baggage; some not coming up in time, while others dropped their burthens on the road, which occasioned great inconvenience, and aggravated the sufferings produced by illness and the inclemency of the weather. One thing was observed, that though the negroes bore complaint and reproof very submissively, they did not alter their con-

duct. Thus incommoded and distressed, they passed through part of the territory of Bamba, and arrived at a large Banza, called Quina, where they were lodged by the Chief and Infanta, denominated the Interpreter, or Master of the Church, a title given to all those who write and speak the Portuguese language. In their way to this place they were met by a number of the inhabitants of both sexes, who welcomed their arrival with continual shouting, and expressions of religious satisfaction. Here the Vicar General of the mission, Liborio da Graja, died, and his place was conferred on Brother Raphael da Castelo de Vide. They remained fifteen days at Quina, being visited by all the grandees of the district, and among the rest by the Regent of Bamba, the ducal title being at that time vacant. All these personages sent presents to the missionaries, but made many excuses to

prevent them from proceeding, with the hope of securing their residence among them for a longer period, assuring them that the people were not to be trusted, and that they must send to the King of Congo, in order to procure guides. Soon afterwards, however, seventy men were forwarded to them for this purpose, and accordingly with that escort, to which others were added, the missionaries renewed their journey; but still experienced much trouble from the delays and desertions of their conductors. At last they reached a considerable Banza, called Comma, whose chief, in addition to his title of Marquis of Bemba, had been made Knight of the Order of Christ, by the King of Congo: besides which he had also the distinction of Captain of the Church, an appellation very much valued by these people; and which, therefore, the Vicars General take care to give

to those grandees who endeavour to merit it by their religious zeal. This marquis, upon being informed of the approach of the missionaries, sent an officer, with a number of people carrying arms and musical instruments, to meet them in a large wood, from whence they were conducted in a splendid manner to the Banza, where they were well accommodated, the women and children welcoming them with 'Ave Maria,' which they sang with great joy and devotion. Shortly after their arrival, they were visited by the chief and another personage of high rank, who understood Portuguese tolerably well; and, on their departure, several children were brought to receive the sacrament of baptism. From hence they were accompanied to Apozanti, by another grandee, who had likewise in his train a large body of people playing on musical instruments. This personage

after their arrival came again to wait upon and welcome them, arrayed in his best apparel, which ceremonious mark of respect, is it seems customary amongst these people.

In pursuing their route from hence the missionaries came to a river, so difficult to pass, that the negroes had recourse to the expedient of putting the fathers into their fishing nets, which being raised on their shoulders, while others placed themselves underneath to keep the water from them, they were thus carried over safe and dry. Here they were met by two other persons of rank, who, as well as their people, received them with every demonstration of joy; one of these grandees, called the Marquis of Quindonque, sent them presents at the Banza, where they were visited by the chief and many of his relations. In the same manner they were welcomed by two other chiefs the most noble and powerful of

all the district, who lodged them in a much better house than any they had hitherto entered. This was the last Banza of the duchy of Bamba, which terminates at the great river called Burge, the largest they had seen, except the Zaire. On the last day of October, they crossed this river, and entered what was called the territory of the Queen, then continuing their journey, with considerable inconvenience from bad weather, sickness, and the ill conduct of their guides, they arrived at a Banza, the chief of which, named Don Alfonso, enjoyed the title of Marquis of Pemba. Here they were met, as they had been in other parts of their route, by many of the population, some armed, and others playing upon musical instruments, while the women and children chaunted hymns of thanksgiving. At this station the missionaries were detained three months, during which they made excursions

into different parts of the country, baptising children, performing the ceremony of marriage, confessing penitents, and administering the sacraments. They also built a church of cane, which they ornamented as decently as circumstances would permit, and in which the divine offices were attended by the people with great devotion. The missionaries add that Don Alphonso, who was the youngest brother of the king of Congo, was by far the most polite, humble, and attentive of all the chiefs they had hitherto met with in the course of their journey. He had adopted the Portuguese customs, spoke and wrote the language pretty correctly, and appeared very much attached to the church of which he called himself master and interpreter. From the Banza of this prince they passed to another, belonging to the marquis of Pongo, called Don Andre, who was brother to the king,

and by whom they were received with the same expressions of cordiality. Here they remained two months, and then proceeded to Bunda, whose chief, Don Miguel, was likewise a prince of Congo, and bore the title of captain of the church. They continued with him more than two months, and while there, an order came from the king to his brothers, desiring them to hasten the missionaries forward, for that as he was about to enter his capital, he did not like to do so, without receiving their benediction. The princes upon this held a consultation with themselves, the result of which was that it would not be advisable to let the missionaries go, until the king had entered his capital, when they would be more secure. In order to explain the reasons of this resolution, it will be necessary to give some account of the state of the kingdom of Congo at this time. Although the present

monarch had succeeded to the crown by hereditary right, it happened that one of the governors had set up an opposition to him, by pretending that the true king, Don Pedro the fifth, was still alive, and had appointed him regent of his dominions. False as all this was, it had so much effect that the fabricator of the imposture succeeded in gaining over to his interest a considerable number of partizans, with whose assistance he contrived to get possession of St. Salvador, the capital of the kingdom, which place he strengthened with additional works, to prevent the entrance of Don Jose, the lawful sovereign of Congo. Upon this the brothers of the king, together with the grandees, who still retained their loyalty, united their forces against the usurper, and exerted themselves to the utmost, in undeceiving the people, who either were already or stood in danger of being led away by the

imposture. It was at this crisis, when civil war divided Congo, that the missionaries entered the country, having been purposely sent for by the royal brothers, who judged, and rightly as the event shewed, that their influence would be of considerable moment in restoring order, by placing the king upon the throne of his ancestors. Finding that the first application was not attended to with the promptness which the case seemed to require, they repeated their request, by sending an ambassador, who met the missionaries at the passage of the river Loge. It has already been stated that they were received with uncommon marks of respect by the princes, who, however, thought it expedient to place a strong guard over their visitors, lest the opposite party should attempt to get possession of them, which it was well known they anxiously wished to do. This accounts

also for the delays that took place during the journey, because as the passage of the missionaries necessarily led through that part of the country occupied by the Congoese, who were in the interest of the rebellious governor, there was great danger in making their way to the residence of the king; nor was it deemed prudent to venture thither till the royal forces were strong enough for their protection. In the interval, and while the loyal party were making the requisite preparations to support their monarch, and secure the progress of the missionaries, upon whom so much depended, the latter received a communication from the chiefs of the faction, endeavouring to justify their proceedings by plausible pretences, and to bring over these ecclesiastics to their interests. The brothers of the king, being present when the letter was delivered, became much

enraged, and not content with calling their opponents impostors and rebels, they fell upon the messenger, with a determination to take away his life, which they would have accomplished had it not been for one of the missionaries, who raised the man from the ground, and conveyed him to his own apartment for safety. In answer to the letter, the missionaries observed that, as ministers of the church, they were not come to Congo to take part either with one side or the other in matters of a civil nature, but merely to instruct the people in religious principles and duties; and that with regard to the divisions which unhappily existed in the country, it was their desire to see justice and right prevail, by the establishment of the lawful monarch. This reply gave so much satisfaction to the chiefs of the royal party, who saw in it a full assurance of their success, that they

sent away under a guard for his protection, the very messenger whom they had before endeavoured to destroy.

This circumstance made the missionaries come to the resolution of hastening their march to the king, who had been waiting for them some months; and accordingly they informed the princes and their adherents that, whether accompanied by them or not, they should proceed without any farther delay. Upon this the whole party commenced their journey, six hundred negroes, armed with muskets, having been previously mustered as a guard for their security. On their arrival at that part of the country occupied by the insurgents, and particularly on drawing near the capital, the escort, being fearful of an attack, divided themselves into two bodies, putting the missionaries in the middle; in which order they continued their march. A troop of

the other party did indeed come up, but instead of committing any act of hostility, they ran to the opposite bank of a river, which the missionaries were obliged to pass, and there throwing themselves before them on their knees, craved their benediction.

As this troop continued the same course, several messages passed between them and the king's brothers and chiefs, which last, always fearing some design to carry off the missionaries, ordered their soldiers to remain under arms all night; and seeing several of the opposite party coming to be baptized and to confess, they caused the tents to be suddenly struck, and the main body to march without delay. On the thirtieth of June they arrived at the Banza appointed for them, and which was but a short way from the residence of the king, who sent them a message, saying, that as they must be fatigued with their journey, he should not expect them to visit him that day.

On the following morning they went to court, accompanied by the king's brothers and many other princes, with a strong military guard and a band of music, the chief of the Banza, where they lodged, as a mark of respect, holding over their heads a large umbrella. The king, who was seated with the crown upon his head, received the missionaries very graciously, and signified how highly gratified he was by their presence, to which they answered with the usual compliments. After this formality they were conducted with the same pompous ceremony to their lodging, where they were visited by the princes, and principal grandees of the kingdom, who now united in acknowledging the king for their legitimate sovereign; while those who had confederated against him were as much dejected, when they saw his title recognized by a mission bearing rich presents from

Angola. The immediate consequence of all this was that the people at large returned to their allegiance, and the cause of the usurper was completely deserted.

Things having taken this favourable turn, some days were spent in entertainments, dancing and music; after which the missionaries entered upon the duty of their proper functions, baptising and confessing a great number of persons; besides which they succeeded in drawing many over from their ancient superstition; and, for the furtherance of the same good work, they laid the foundation of schools, in which they were encouraged by the king, three of whose sons became their pupils.

The monarch farther expressed his satisfaction at the coming of the missionaries, by conferring on their conductor the order of Christ, and knighting him in their presence, a favour that had hitherto been con-

fined to the principal grandees of the kingdom. The same honour was bestowed upon the interpreter of the confessions, who had attended upon the missionaries from their first entrance into the dukedom of Bamba; and also upon the chief of the Banza, where the first audience had been given to them, and who was a relative of the king.

It was now determined upon by the monarch, to proceed to St. Salvador, the ancient seat of the kings of Congo, which was only at the distance of three leagues from his present residence; but previous to his departure, he despatched the conductor of the missionaries to Angola, to thank the governor in his name for sending them; assuring his excellency that perfect friendship should be kept up between the two states, and informing him that a regular ambassador would be sent as soon as his

majesty was settled in the possession of his capital.

Mention has already been made of Colonel Lacerda, who was ordered by the Portuguese government to penetrate inland from Tete, and who died while engaged on that expedition. Count Linharez, the ambassador from the court of Lisbon to that of Turin, was so kind as to communicate to me a copy of the colonel's last dispatch addressed to Don Roderigo de Souza, his excellency's father, who was then secretary of state. In this letter the colonel complains that the captain-general of Mozambique, refused to furnish him with any assistance for the prosecution of his mission. The dispatch was dated from Tete in March 1798, and the colonel was to proceed in May, accompanied by six

officers and fifty soldiers. Enclosed was a deposition of Gonsalvo Gaetano Pereira, a native of Goa, who had long carried on the gold trade in this part of the interior of Africa, and who from his resolute and daring conduct had obtained the appellaton of "The Terror" from the natives. This adventurer, taking advantage of the return of five hundred Moviza traders, had sent his son to endeavour by their means to ascertain the sources from whence they drew the gold of which they made traffic. Young Pereira departed from* Maringa, three days journey north of Tete, in company with the Moviza traders, and several of his own slaves, in May 1796. They first passed through the country of the Maravis, divided into the districts of Bevevende, Mocende, and Mazavamba, where they sold a considerable quantity of clothing. From thence they proceeded to the

* Vide Map at the end

MOLOLOA
MUJAO
MORO TOOA
VAKOONDA
TERR.Y OF
MUNHUENA
MUNHANGANI
PUMBA
TERR.Y OF THE C.R.
ANYUCA
SHANGRA
KUPENDE
MOTAPA
LAMBARA
MOZAMBIQUE
AND
BENGUELA.

banks of the rapid river, Arooange, which according to the report of some of the natives, communicates with the Zambez, near Zembo. Thus far they met with no obstacles, and were not even annoyed by the Maravis, who are described as being robbers by profession, and who impede the commerce with Tete very much, by their depredations on the caravans in their return from thence. Should the dog of a traveller in passing through this country, but enter into a house, or give chase to one of their domestic fowls, it would be considered as a crime, for which a heavy sum by way of fine would be exacted. Maize and game abound here, as also do black cattle, but they have neither sheep, goats, nor swine. Leaving some of his slaves to trade on the river, young Pereira entered the Moviza territory, and at the end of eleven days, during which he travelled at

the rate of five or six hours in the twenty-four, he came to another river called by the Movizas, Zambeze, but which he was convinced could not be the stream of the same name that passes Tete, because this new Zambeze, as he terms it, flows in a different direction, and falls into another river of which notice will be taken hereafter. He describes the Movizas as being a good, peaceable, and industrious people, trading chiefly in cloth. The principal articles of the tribute, which they pay to the Cazambe, are obtained by them from the Majaos, who procure them in Zanguebar, or as Pereira writes it Zinzebar. All the ivory of this part of the interior passes through the hands of the Movizas, who, however, only sell a part of it at Mozambique. All these people had their teeth filed, but they refused Pereira permission to examine them, unless one of

his own attendants would submit to the same operation. He concludes his account of the Movizas, by saying that they were not so barbarous as the other negroes, whom he had met with, being in some degree civilized; for which indeed an adequate reason may be easily assigned, in their attachment to commercial intercourse.

On the other side of the Zambeze, Pereira and his party entered the territory of the Cazembe, which had been conquered for him by his father, the king of Moropooa. They were nineteen days in travelling from the river to the capital, during which they traversed some deserts, where they met with wild beasts; and according to Pereira's account they were nearly one whole day in passing a large lake, the water of which did not reach above their loins, because it was carried off by two channels, the one communicating with the new Zambeze,

and the other with a very large river called the Murusura, on whose banks stands the capital of the Cazembe. The Murusura, which flows behind the mountains of Murimbula, directly north of Sena, is called by some of the natives the Nanjaya-matope, and by others the Shiree or Kire, and receives the new Zambeze, not far below the capital of the Cazembe. Pereira and his company were three days in sailing along this river to the capital, sleeping every night on one or other of the islands with which it abounds.

The reception they experienced at the court of the Cazembe, was of the most flattering description, and the first thing the monarch did, was to bestow upon them a title, which, by rendering their persons sacred, secured them from injury and insult. He next assigned them a plantation of ripe manioc or cassave, as a maintenance during

their stay; besides which they were publicly exempted from the customary punishments of that country, such as cutting off the ears, hands, and other members, inflicted for particular offences.

Immediately on their arrival, a messenger was dispatched to the King of Moropooa, informing him, that if he had seen white men from Angola, his son, the Cazembe, had now received a visit of the like kind from Mozambique. This Prince, who lives in a style of great magnificence, has many wives; a silk robe with enormous folds invests his person, and on his head he wears a cap or bonnet, ornamented with a red feather, beads, and fringe of gold and silver. He seldom makes his appearance in public, except at his levees, on which occasion he presents to his chiefs, an ardent spirit extracted from maize, but the quantity circulated at these entertainments is

fixed and moderate, for intoxication is here considered as so great a crime, that a particular magistrate has the cognizance of it, with a power of punishing those who offend against sobriety.

The sovereign keeps up so high a state, that even during the ceremony of receiving his foreign visitors, he remained most part of the time behind a curtain, as if his august presence was a favour to be witnessed only at intervals by the chosen few. Pereira observes, that the troops were remarkably well disciplined, and very orderly in their behaviour, the military manœuvres being directed by signs. The soldiers were all armed with long lances and short knives, of an oblong form like a guitar, the manufacture of the country; the shields, which covered the whole body, were made of the bark of trees, and had the exterior surface covered with reeds closely united to each

other. These shields are of course very light, and were kept a long time under water previous to their being used.

No bows were seen amongst these people, that species of weapon being confined to their tributaries, the Movizas, who are always placed in front when engaged in action, the Cazembe's own people following them in ranks of three deep.

The capital, which is under the direction of a police, is some miles in circumference; surrounded by a thick high hedge, and a deep ditch, within which enclosure all the subjects of the Cazembe were compelled to reside at the beginning of his reign, on account of the wars in which he was engaged; but since the complete establishment of his superiority over all his neighbours, that restriction is no longer enforced.

The despotic authority of this potentate, extends, it is said, to such a degree over

the persons of his people, that even their very hours of amusement and rest, are prescribed by him at his pleasure. It is not, therefore, surprising that he should monopolize with only a small allowance to his nobles, the trade in ivory, and the produce of the mines in his kingdom. These last consist of iron and copper, though the latter metal is found in greater abundance farther inland. There is no gold in the Cazembi's territories; and what is very remarkable, there was only one pig in his dominions, which animal had been recently sent as a present to the monarch, by his father. Almost all the slaves collected by the Cazembe and his people, are sent to Moropooa, and thence to Angola and Benguela.

Pereira represents the people of this country as being very different from the negroes of the coast, for they spoke little,

were extremely civil, combed their hair neatly, had some idea of harmony in their music, and danced without any breach of modesty. One of their peculiarities was that of taking up some dust from the ground and rubbing it upon the upper part of their arms, before they entered into conversation; but their reason for this custom is not stated. They have small idols which are hollow, for the convenience of drinking their medicines out of them; but they have neither sorcerers nor priests, and were very indignant when asked whether such persons possessed any authority among them. It was admitted that during one of their long and destructive wars, they had been compelled to eat human flesh; but the case was solitary, and the effect not of choice but necessity.

The Cazembe would not allow Pereira to leave his kingdom, except upon the con-

dition, that he and his countrymen would visit it again, and he declared that if they did not he should consider them as his enemies. Pereira and his companions suffered very much in their return, from the want of provisions, and by missing their route, they did not pass the great lake which they had before crossed. This man was afterwards attached to the expedition under Colonel Lacerda, who in his dispatch to the minister, gave this farther information, that an ambassador had arrived from the Cazembe, who furnished him with the following itinerary, more south and direct than the route which had been pursued by Pereira.

1 day—Muenepanda.
2-3 Through an uninhabited country.
4-5 River Röëna.
6 Caoonda.
7 Maroovo.
8 Capangara.

9 day—To the foot of a mountain, near a little river called Mamuquenda.

10 Shideia—Muyepo.

11 Shipako.

12 Chiramkepe.

13 Rokooro River.

14 Zambeze River.

15 Moogronie.

16 Camamgo.

17 Sheera.

18 Caramooga.

19 Monguro.

20 Makatupa.

21 Parusoka.

22 Roanga River.

23 Capangara.

24 Roomooida.

25 Mezamba.

26 Through an uninhabited country.

27 Tribe of Shikoon.

28 Tribe of Inharuanga.

29 Capremera.

30 Through an uninhabited country.

31 Sanza River.

32 Mucanda.

33 day—Banichira.
34 To the small river Booa.
35 Tribe of Caravere.
36 Roovooi river.
37 Java; five journeys from Tete, and on the northern side of the Cuama.

The ambassador, on his arrival at Tete, immediately recognized the Portuguese flag, having seen the like, he said, at Angola, the distance to which from his own country was, according to his account, three months, that being the space of time he took in making the journey. He asserted, that the river Lucala flows into the Coanza, and that canoes came from Angola to within a short distance of Moropooa. This ambassador farther stated, that it was two months' journey from the capital of the Cazembe to that of Moropooa, and that on the route four rivers were to be passed upon rafts, namely, the Rooapoora, the Mafura, the Guarava, and the Rofoe,

each of which was as large as the Zambeze. There is, however, according to his statement, only one nation in all that intervening space, namely, the Varoondas, who reside upon the banks of those rivers, where they cultivate maize and cassava. He declared that the Cazembe had sent him on this mission, to procure information respecting what wrongs the Portuguese or native traders had suffered, from the intermediate tribes; also to propose a plan for clearing the passage at their mutual expense; to express a desire that a factory should be established on the Rooanga river; and to recommend, that traders in future, should only travel in large bodies.

Colonel Lacerda likewise enclosed in his dispatches, the brief deposition of a Moviza, stating, that the whole country from Tete to the Arroanga river, belongs to the Maravis; while the territory from this river

to the frontier of the proper dominions of the Cazembe, appertains to the Movizas. The same person who described also the Coanza in Angola, asserted that he had traversed a large tract of desert country in going to Moropooa, and had found villages only on the banks of the four great rivers.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth volumes of the "Investigador Portuguez," a periodical publication now discontinued, are some interesting historical notices upon Mozambique, and the country about Sena and Tete. The author, who was an old resident in that quarter, says, that Barreto, in 1570, fitted out an expedition at Sofala, in order to penetrate by the Mongas, to the gold mines of Manica, belonging to the Quitevo, or sovereign of Matapa, whose dominions at that period extended from Sofala to the river Cuama or Zambeze, and comprehended numerous districts. The

king of Shikanga, who was a Mohammedan, and at variance with the Quitevo, received Barreto courteously, and the Motapans, finding, after some skirmishes, that they could not stand against the Portuguese and their new ally, retired to the mountains. Barreto, being disappointed in his search for the mines, and having lost a great many men, entered into a treaty with the Quitevo, by which he stipulated to deliver to him yearly, two hundred pieces of cloth, for the privilege of having a free passage through his territory. In a second expedition, the same enterprising adventurer founded the settlement of Sena, and, for the first time, traversed the forests of Lupata, which cover a ridge of mountains, figuratively denominated "the Spine of the World." After this, he penetrated as far as Chicova, prompted by the expectation of finding in that direction a mine of silver, but being

83884

unsuccessful, he returned, built the fort of Tete, and sat down contented with the quiet possession of the coast and the banks of the Cuama. We are also told, in the same account, that though the first Portuguese missionary, Da Silva, was received favourably at the court of the Quitevo, in 1571, he afterwards fell a victim to his own zeal and Mussulman intolerance. Manica, where a fair is annually held, and which is the principal mart for gold, is twenty journeys south-west of Sena. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the bare washings of the environs of this place, the natives being too indolent to work the mines, yielded one hundred thousand cruzadoes of gold yearly; and yet not one third of that amount is now produced. The country round Manica is elevated, fertile, and full of cattle; but it is subject very much to thunder storms, which the

inhabitants attribute to the quantities of metallic substances lying beneath the surface. The Portuguese barter here the cloths of Surat, together with coarse silks and iron, for gold, ivory, and copper.

It is two hundred and forty seven miles, or twelve days' journey, from Quilimane to Sena, from which last establishment a yearly tribute is sent to Zimbao, the ancient capital of the Quitevo, the distance of which is fifteen days west from Sofala.

The river Reizigo, which rises in the country of the Moravi, falls into the Cuama half a league below Tete; and from this last place to Sena the distance, allowance being made for the windings of the stream, is about two hundred and thirty miles. To the north-east of the mountains of Lupata, is Jambara, a country that is perfectly independent of the Portuguese, and very abundant in provisions and ivory. At a

remote distance westward from Chicova, are two other sovereign states, called Tipooi and Mussangani. Zumbo, where the Portuguese have a factory, stands on the Cuama river, and is a month's journey from Tete; during the first fifteen days travellers must go by land till they reach Chicova, in order to avoid a fall of water called Sacumbe, which thus far obstructs the navigation, but afterwards the course is unimpeded.

It appears from a valuable manuscript "on the State of the Portuguese Commerce at Mozambique,"* that the Quitevo or sovereign of Motapa, made over one half of his dominions to Sebastian, king of Portugal, in consideration of present succour and future assistance; but that in 1759, a

* The title of this manuscript is "Do Estado em que ficavao os Negocios da Capitania de Mossambique no fin de Nov. 1789, escripta em 1790, par Jeronimo Jose Nogueira de Andrade."

civil war arose, which had the effect of dividing the empire into small principalities, whose continued hostilities with each other, leave no hope of a restoration of the ancient government. This is stated to have been a severe blow to the Portuguese, who, being no longer connected with any great power in this part of Africa, find their commercial relations very precarious, and exposed to continual depredations. A Maravi chief, called the Changamera, availed himself of these distractions to assume the title of Quitevo; but no security to trade resulted from this alteration, for being a robber by profession, as well as his people, it was impossible that any reliance could be placed on such a government. The immediate subjects of this chief are much devoted to him, but they pass their whole lives either in the indolence of sensuality, or the activity of spoliation. They

hold agriculture and commerce in contempt, and thinking themselves a distinct race, superior to the rest of mankind, they consider work as a degradation. Plunder, therefore, is their sole object, and for the exercise of this calling, they take out a regular license from their sovereign, who makes it a considerable branch of his revenue. Six or seven of these desperadoes, who are called memhays, or soldiers, will, it is said, intimidate six hundred negroes of other tribes, and even strike terror into those who have lived long in the service of the whites. Such are the freebooters with whose aid the Changamera has succeeded in making all his conquests, and compelled the entire population of several districts to quit their habitations, and fly to the northern side of the Zambeze river.

Fifty leagues from Tete is Dambarari, where formerly was held a considerable

fair, being then a very large and flourishing town, as its cemented but ruined walls still shew. The steeple of the church, and even the clock in it, are remaining, but the body of the sacred structure was destroyed by an ancestor of the Changamera, when he took the town, which, in consequence, became depopulated. Some of the Canarian inhabitants, a name given to the Portuguese mulattoes of Goa and their descendants, fled to Tete, others to Zumbo, which though it has neither fortress nor cultivation, and is surrounded by forests, is a place of great resort on account of its fair. To this place is brought not only the principal part of the gold of the rich mines of Abutua, which are one hundred and twenty leagues distant to the westward in the territory of the Changamera, but also that from the mines of Pemba and Murusura; and what seems more extraordinary, con-

siderable quantities of ivory come hither from the Orange river. Besides these valuable articles of commerce, the horns of the rhinoceros, are also met with in great numbers in the market of Zumbo. In this part of the interior, the climate is very mild and salubrious, but the resident Portuguese mulattoes are very unprincipled, and what is worse, if Andrade is to be credited, they are countenanced in their criminal and rapacious conduct by the missionaries, who share in their spoils. There are copper and iron mines near Zumbo, also beds of coal, various kinds of chrystals, and an abundance of excellent timber.

The author last quoted observes, that there can be no doubt of the existence of the silver mines of Chicova, and that they are very rich, he says, is proved by the massive lamps, contained in the churches near that settlement. It appears from a

manuscript record, that Diego de Conti, between the years 1560 and 1570, made a series of experiments at Mozambique on specimens of silver ore brought from Chicova by Vasco F. Homem; and the general result was, that the ore contained two parts of silver to one of a sandy stone. Small bars of gold are still brought from the interior to Tete. At this last place corn is cultivated to great advantage, and six thousand Portuguese bushels are annually exported from thence, but about one half of that quantity is obtained from the Maravis, who raise it for sale, and who manufacture their own spades, which they make of the iron found in their country. Sugar is also cultivated at Tete, the cane being indigenous, and so abundant, that the sixteen families, who were occupied in this branch of trade in the year 1806, made one hundred and fifteen arrobas, or about

thirty-three hundred weight, of white sugar, and five hundred and sixty-nine arrobas, or upwards of one hundred and sixty hundred weight, of brown sugar. Coffee, cotton, and indigo, which last is the most common of all the plants, are also natives of this country. Tobacco and rice are cultivated in greater quantities at Quilimane, but those of Sena are of a better quality. Cassava is abundant, but it grows wild, and is not made an article of culture, as cabbages, lettuces, spinach, pease, beans, yams, and potatoes are, as well as several plants which produce oil, particularly the ricinus. There are also reared here both for immediate and commercial purposes, a variety of medicinal plants, such as rhubarb, jalap, and senna, and others that are used in dying.* The wild bees afford large

* See note at the end.

quantities of honey and wax; besides which articles, the oil and the tusks of the hippopotamus are collected here for exportation. Copper is plentifully supplied from Moviza, Zumbo, and Inhambene. Though saltpetre abounds in the crown lands, it is neglected. These lands in Tete, Sena, and Quilimane, produced in 1806, a yearly revenue of 2,900,000, reis, since which thirteen other districts have been added by conquest; ten were taken from the Jazora or queen of a territory in the Maravi country, north of the Cuama, and one from the chief of Beve, who, as well as the former, had given offence by harbouring fugitive slaves. These new lands which are exceedingly fertile, have been partitioned out among different families, who pay for them an annual rent to the crown. The Portuguese population and influence have been farther increased in this part of the

interior, by a grant of lands to every native woman, who marries a Portuguese. All that part of the country bordering on the river Zambeze is rendered very healthy, by a refreshing wind, which blows daily from the south; so that the only malady of moment prevailing here is an intermittent fever. In 1806 there were not above five hundred free residents, professing the Christian religion, in Quilimane, Tete, Sena, Zumbo, and Manica, while on the other hand there were 10,867 fugitive slaves, and 10,960 natives who were born in slavery. This country possesses numerous sources of trade, and the Cuama, Shireis, Reizigo, and Arvanha rivers, afford ample and noble means for the extension of inland navigation.

The military force, at the different establishments is as follows: at Tete, two companies, amounting to ninety-four men; at

Sena, one, consisting of forty-nine; at Quilimane, one, amounting to seventy-two; at Zumbo, one, of thirty-seven in number; and at Manica, one company of twelve only; making in all but two hundred and sixty-four soldiers, in the different garrisons. There ought to be five regiments of militia on foot, in addition to the regular troops, but they are at present very incomplete and badly disciplined. The military governors have the regulation of every thing, but they are assisted by civil judges, who are accountable for their conduct to the auditor-general at Mozambique.

Andrade in his Memoir, asserts, that in consequence of the contraband trade, which is carried on with the Isle of France, the Portuguese colonies do not receive more than six hundred slaves out of the entire number, amounting from four to five thousand annually supplied by the interior. In

the export list of Quilimane, for the year 1806, we find an entry of one thousand and eighty slaves for Mozambique, and four hundred and four for the Isle of France. In 1818 there were eight thousand one hundred and sixty-four slaves exported from Mozambique, the duty on which number amounted to 52,815,600 reis.

The salary of the captain-general of Mozambique is 2,400,000 reis, and that of the bishop, who is a suffragan of the archbishop of Goa, is 1,600,000 reis. The garrison consists of a battalion of about two hundred infantry, one hundred artillery, and two hundred and fifty sepoys (stationed at Mossorul) besides militia.

The bay and river of Mocambo in the country of Jancul, bordering upon Mossorul on the south, form a spacious harbour, capable of receiving large ships; and at this place the whale fishery is carried on to

great advantage. Sofala is a small port, into which only small vessels can enter, and yet the establishment here consists of a governor, a judge, a major, and an adjutant, with a company of soldiers. Inhambene is a fine port, but it is undefended by any fortress; the civil settlement and military force are the same here as at Sofala; and they have succeeded in opening an inland communication with Tete, and the bay of Lorenzo-Marques. The latter harbour is very capacious and secure, the climate remarkably healthy, and the country rich in the produce of gold, copper, iron, and ivory; but it is said that no slaves are to be purchased here, as it is a species of traffic which the natives hold in abhorrence. This port is also left in a very defenceless state; there being only a rude redoubt, and forty soldiers for its security.

The government of Cabo del Gado com-

prehends the islands of Querimba, one of which named Ibo, is the residence of the governor, with one hundred and fifty soldiers, and an administrator of the finances. These islands were formerly very productive, but owing to the continual depredations of the Jacalvas of Madagascar, they have been reduced to a desert.

The custom-house duties, and other revenues of Mozambique produced, in the year 1816, which was a fair average, 46,408,263 reis ; the total expenses of the establishment were 128,853,781, including the pay of the troops (which was 27,471,134 reis,) and that of the civil officers and clergy, (19,231,362 reis.)

I am indebted to the Viscount Santarem for a sight of the custom-house reports of the exportations and importations, between Lisbon and the colonies of Western Africa, as given in the Appendix, but since the

principal commerce is carried on between Angola and the Brazils, there are, of course, no returns of the same at Lisbon, and therefore we have not the means of estimating the total amount of the products and supplies.

I am obliged to the Count Linharez for the perusal of a manuscript memoir of D'Anville which embodies all the information imparted to him by the Portuguese government, through their ambassador at the French court, M. da Cunha, in order that he might construct a distinct map of this part of Africa.

The following extracts are the most important parts of this memoir; but it must be borne in mind, during the perusal, that the dismemberment of the empire of Mofapa had not at this time taken place. It is remarked that in the months of March, April, and May, the current from Cape

Lopez runs towards the south, so that it is easy to sail down that coast; but as during the other seasons, the current runs to the north, while the sea is driven by the wind in the opposite quarter, the navigation to the south can only be effected against wind and tide. There are two rainy seasons, the great one lasts five months, viz. April, May, June, July, and August, during which it rains almost every day, and this forms the winter of those countries. During the months of September and October, the rain is less frequent, and that season may be considered as the spring; from that time to the end of March there is no rain whatever.

The kingdom of Loando is very considerable, and the inhabitants pretend that their ancestors were called Bramas. From the other natives we learn that the country was formerly divided among several distinct

tribes, who were all cannibals, like their neighbours of the interior; and lived in a constant state of hostility with each other. After a long war between the different chiefs, Mani-Loango, or Prince Loango, proved the strongest, and succeeded in reducing all the rest to his authority.

Between Cape Sette and Cape Lopez, are the provinces of Gobbi and Camma; the former is very much intersected by lakes and marshes, and the principal town is one day's journey from the sea. Next to Majumba, is the province of Calungo, which is both large and considerable. Two leagues to the south of the mountains of Loando is the mouth of the river Quila, which after meandering through a very fertile country, discharges itself into the sea with a great noise. This river forms the boundary of Calungo, and divides it from the province of Loango, where the capital of the kingdom

of Loando is situated, called in the negro language Boarie, but more commonly Loango. This city stands in four degrees and a half of south latitude, and at the distance of one league and a half from the sea. It is large and the seat of royalty. The other provinces of Loando, are Piri, which also is considerable, and Loando Mogo; and there is another province adjoining the latter, which is divided among petty chiefs, who acknowledge the king of Loango as their superior. These negroes trade in ivory, also in copper, tin, lead and iron, which they obtain from mines at some distance; but the copper they get in the mountains of Sundy, one of the dependencies of Congo. The ivory, which is very beautiful, they procure in Pakameala, or Bokkemale, at the distance of one hundred and fifty leagues, east or north-east of the coast.

The trade between Loando and Pombo,

Sundy and Mousol, the capital of the Anzicaino, would be much more flourishing, were is not that the Jagas, who are both robbers and cannibals, infest the roads.

The air is so unwholesome in Pombo, that if a stranger travels by moonlight, his head swells to a considerable size. The natives of this district carry on a very extensive traffic with several countries, and even to a considerable distance. They purchase slaves and Matomba stuffs in Fungeno, a kingdom lying to the east of Cundi and Ocango, and which is said to be tributary to Macecoi, whither also the inhabitants of the great state of Niniamai are reported to resort for trade. The Portuguese send their Pomberos, for the purchase of slaves and ivory, into Anzico and Mossol; the former kingdom, which is very powerful, being situated to the

north of the Zayre, behind Loango and Congo.

The great river which has its source in Manica is navigable, and the natives who live at some distance, transport upon it their merchandize into that country, which is about seventy leagues from the sea. At the upper part, only two days' journey from the frontiers of Manica, is the city where the Quiteve or king of the river, and of the country of Sofala resides. It is called Zimbao, that being the distinctive appellation in this country for the capital of every kingdom, where the sovereign holds his court. The Portuguese have two fairs in Manica, for the convenience of trade, and where the merchants of Sofala and Sena carry on their traffic, or in their own language where they "purchase gold." On the borders of the great river last men-

tioned are two empires, the territories of the one extending along its banks from the sea, to a great distance are called Botonga, and those of the other, which are situate north and east of the river, go under the general name of Bororos. The principal island of the Zambeze is near Sena, and called Imbragona: it is ten leagues in length and one and a half in its greatest breadth: very fertile, but subject to inundations from the overflowing of the river. Sena is between forty and fifty leagues distant from the kingdom of Manica, the intervening sovereignties being Baroe and Macumbe, which lie opposite to Sena. On the other side of the Zambeze, seven or eight leagues inland, is a very high mountain, well peopled and fertile, called Ching, at the foot of which flows a beautiful stream, said to be an arm of the Suabo, a river much

celebrated in this part of the world, and by which the Caffres and Portuguese of Sena carry on their commerce. This river falls into the Zambeze ten leagues below Sena. The fort of Tete is said to be sixty leagues from Sena; and at about half the distance, the river has forced a way through a chain of lofty mountains, which are four or five leagues broad and extend to a great length, whence the Caffres call them Lupata, or the spine of the world. Bordering upon Sena on the southern bank of the river is the small nation of the Mongas, whose king has always preserved himself independent of the empire of Motapa. Opposite to this state, and at the foot of the mountains eastward of the river, is a lake, called Rufumbo by the Caffres: it is three miles in circumference, and in the middle of it is a very high and steep island.

From Tete we penetrate into the interior

of Motapa, and enter the kingdom of Munhai, which is the patrimony of the hereditary prince. The remoter territories of Motapa are comprehended under the general name of Mocararya, distinguishing that only which borders upon the river by the appellation of Botonga. Mocararya extends into the kingdoms of Manica, Sofala, and Sabia, which are dismemberments of the Motapan empire, and were formerly all united to Mocararya, till the emperor thought proper to erect them into separate governments for his three younger sons, and the names adopted by the descendants are said to have been those of the princes, who founded the kingdoms.

Of two fairs, which we are told have no longer an existence, one was Luanza, about thirty-five leagues to the south of Tete, between two small rivers, that form a junction and then fall into the

Manzora, which discharges its collected waters into the Zambeze. The second was Bocuto, thirteen leagues from Luanza in a straight line, and situated, like that place, between two streams that unite with the Mangora, at the distance of about half a league from the town. In these places, gold and provisions were formerly plentiful; and in both the religious order of Dominicans once had churches. At the distance of fifty leagues from Tete, ten from Bocuto, and half a day's journey from the Mazzora, stands the village of Massapa, which was once the principal of the Portuguese fairs; and though it is no longer so, an officer of that nation still resides there with the title of captain of the ports; because opposite to this place are the gold mines. Near this is the great mountain of Fura, which is so abundant in the precious metal, that some have affirmed it to be the

Ophir, from whence Solomon drew his wealth. However this may be, it must be observed that at the present day, hewn stones may be traced in the mountain of Fura, which were formerly, it is said, piled upon each other with great art, and yet without lime. This in the interior of Caffraria, is the more extraordinary, and worthy of notice, because in that country all the buildings, and even the palaces, not excepting those of Motapa, are constructed only of wood and clay. It is, therefore, evident that this mountain was at some remote period, frequented and tenanted by tribes more powerful and skilful than the present inhabitants; and probably long before it was known to the Arabs of Quiloa and Mozambique, who were the predecessors of the Portuguese in the commerce of the country. From the mountain of Fura flows the river Mazaras, which in its course carries

down gold mixed with its sand. At thirty-five leagues distance from Massapa is the scite of Dambarari, which was once a fair for gold; and four days' journey beyond it to the north is another ruined seat of trade, called Logoe. These two places were destroyed in November 1693, by a Caffre general, named Changamera.

Beyond the country of mines is the kingdom of Chicova, which abounds in provisions, though wood is scarce, owing to the general extension of rice fields and pasturage for cattle. To the west of this territory, are Rupande and Shangra, next to which is the large kingdom of Abatua.

In re-ascending the Zambeze from Tete, we are told, there is a village named Empango, situated at some distance above that place, and on the same bank of the river. On continuing our course we reach the kingdom of Jamube, where it is said, the

Jesuits have a church. At this part of the river, and at the distance of thirty leagues from Tete, is a rock which crosses the channel, and completely interrupts navigation. Similar impediments occur from the quantity of rocks, for the space of twenty leagues, but at Chicova the river again becomes navigable, though to what extent is unknown, and it is only conjectured that the source is very remote. The kingdom of Chicova, which lies north-west of Motapa, along the Zambeze, is famous for its rich silver mines, though Francisco Barreto, the first settler, could not discover them. The state of Motapa is flourishing on the Materam side of the river; but it is surpassed by Abutua which runs, it is said, to the confines of Angola. In this kingdom is a large river, probably the Cumene, which rises east of Benguela, and by which the western negroes, sup-

posed to be natives of that country, or Angola, descend to a particular station. Having traced the empire of Motapa, which in following the Zambeze from the sea, is on the left of that river, we arrive at that of Bororos on the right. On this side of the Zambeze are two considerable states, opposite to the forts of Sena and Tete; the first is the nation of the Zimbas or Mazimbas, whose extensive territories lie chiefly towards the north; the other kingdom to the westward is Mumbo; and one of its villages, over against Tete, is called Chicéringo. At a great distance north-east of the latter fort of the Portuguese, is a considerable river, bearing the name of Mangaza, and remarkable for a salt spring which flows into it. The empire of the Bororos, it should seem, is composed of several petty sovereignties, and it has been lately asserted that the principal

of these takes its name from a town called Maravi, which is little more than sixty leagues north of Tete. At the short distance of half a league from this town is a lake, which winds in a north north-east direction, being four or five leagues wide, and in some places more; but its length far exceeds the breadth, as it is known to reach Mombaca, and there is reason to suppose that it extends still farther. It is observable that the negroes, or the Moors, on the coast of Melinda, have mentioned a great lake, the position of which, according to their account, corresponds pretty nearly with the situation which this lake occupies in several maps; the probability, therefore, is that they are one and the same. However this may be, some idea may be formed of the extent of the present lake, from the conjecture of Jesuit missionaries that it communicates with Abyssinia. Fa-

ther Luis Marianna, of that order, who formerly resided at Tete, recommended an expedition of discovery on this lake, in a letter addressed to the government at Goa, and which is still preserved among the public archives of that city.

In this paper he says, that the route was practicable, because the banks of the lake abounded in millet, and provisions, as well as in ivory; and that almadies or canoes may be easily procured; that fish is plentiful; and that the general depth of the water is from eight to ten fathoms. It was only necessary for the expedition, he says, to have five or six bales of cloth, a quantity of glass beads, and about forty persons, in an equal proportion of whites and blacks. Lastly, it was recommended that the navigation should commence in March, April, or May, because in that season the westerly winds prevails on the

lake, as well as on the coast of Mozambique. In addition to the inducements for such an undertaking, it was stated that numerous uninhabited isles are scattered along the lake, which would afford occasional shelter to those who engaged in the attempt to explore it.

Another curious circumstance respecting this lake is, that it has been pointed out in the western part of Africa, by the native merchants of Pombo do Congo, the farthest country of Congo. According to their account, about sixty days' journey from their residence, and by constantly keeping to the east, they came to a great body of water, interspersed with a prodigious number of islands; which, however, these travellers represent as being peopled by negroes, with whom men of a brown colour came to traffic from the east. They add also that this great lake

is to the east of the kingdom of Nineanai, the sovereign of which, who calls himself Manu-Emugi, is a neighbour of Macoco. Fifteen days' journey from Maravi, is the kingdom of Massy, and about fifteen more journies beyond that, on approaching the height of Mombuca, is the kingdom of Ruengas.

NOTES.

On the Plants of Mozambique.

THE list of plants found in Mozambique by Loureiro, during his short stay there, and published in his "Flora Chinensis," is incomplete in number, for it comprehends only forty-three species; besides which, it is so defective in other respects, particularly in omitting the season when they were found, the extent of surface traversed in collecting them, and the heights where they grew, that nothing satisfactory can be gathered from the descriptions, nor an adequate idea be formed of the greater divisions of the vegetable productions in this country. The number of families amounts, according to this naturalist, to twenty-two, besides a few genera, of which no description occurs in the botanical works I possess, or too concise an one to refer them to

any natural order. The greater number of species are contained in the Rubraceæ and Leguminosæ, of which last it is remarkable that there are neither Acaciæ nor Mimosæ. The Corypha appears to be the only palm hitherto found elsewhere in Africa; and the Borassus of Mozambique has probably been conveyed thither from India. It is singular that no comparison can be made between this list, and that of the plants of Congo, where we might naturally look for a similarity. Indeed the vegetation at Mozambique, with the exception of about four genera, seems to assume a totally different character from what distinguishes the western side of the same continent.

On the Bunda Language.

IT is said that the Bunda language,* which is most general on the side of Angola, originated in Cassange, and that it was afterwards introduced by invaders into the districts of Ambaca, Quilungo, Icolo, and Bengo. This tradition receives support from the circumstance, that whilst the language is so widely spread through the countries of the interior, it only extends along the coast, between forty and fifty leagues, or from the river Lifune to the Coanza. The name also furnishes a corroboration of this account, for Abundo or Bundo, denotes a conqueror, both in the dialect of Congo, and that of Angola, whereas the designation of the kingdom, near the coast where it is the vernacular tongue is Dongo; and the people of Congo, who assert that they were the nation originally dispossessed of that part of the country, still call themselves Mucha Congo, or Acha Congo, which

* See Canneeattim's Introductions to his Grammar and to his Dictionary.

means with them the "Rulers," or "Inheritors." Angola was the name of a vassal of the king of Congo, who first made Dongo an independent state, to which he gave the compound appellative of Dongo-Angola. Loanda or rather Luanda, means tribute, because they fished there for the Zimbos or shells, in which the annual tax was formerly paid to the king of Congo.* The celebrated queen Ginga, or Gongo Amena, as her subjects called her, ruled over Mattempa, on the eastern confines of which is the lake Zembra, and the people of that country have in consequence been commonly called by the Portuguese Gingas, from her name and exploits being so familiar to them.

The Bunda language which is also spoken in Mattempa, and Cassange, † has some affinity to that of

* Almost all the papers that were in the archives of St. Paul de Loando, have been destroyed by a worm called Salale, from the devastations of which, says Cannecattim, even marble and bronze would scarcely be secure.

† The Jaga tribes contrived very curiously to maintain an independent neutrality during the wars between Ginga, and the Portuguese, replying to the ambassadors of the latter, who endeavoured to draw them over to their interests, that they were the vassals of the queen; and to those of her majesty that they were the subjects of Muen Put, that is, the king of Portugal.

Mahunga, an inland nation, lying to the north-west of the former territory, or between that and Hocanga. Mahunga is also sometimes called Cacongo, a compound epithet, expressive of a little kingdom.

When father Cannecattim went as a missionary to this state, his interpreters spoke in the Bunda dialect, and were replied to in that of Mahunga and Cacongo, notwithstanding which, both parties perfectly understood each other.

The language of Bunda has also a considerable relation to that of Congo, especially the particular dialect of the latter which is spoken in the district of Sonho.*

* *Portuguese and Latin Numerals*	*Sonho.*	*Bunda.*
1	Móchi	Móchi
2	Sólle	Yári
3	Sátu	Sátu
4	Máia	Uána
5	Sanu	Sánu
6	Sámánu	Samannu
7	Samboári	Sambuári
8	Náne	Náqui
9	Lôua	Ivoua
10	Cumi	Cunhi

The Congoese is the vernacular tongue, from the river Lifune to Cape Catherine, lying north of the kingdom of Loango, throughout the whole of which country it is also spoken, as the Portuguese ascertained in their expedition by land to Cabonda in 1784.

The principal characteristic of the Bunda language is, that the singular and plural of their nouns, and the voices, tenses, and persons of their verbs, are distinguished by prefixes instead of terminations. Diminutives are formed by placing *ca* before a word, as *caconga*, a little kingdom, *camona*, a little son. An augmentation is expressed by a repetition of the latter syllable of the adjective, as *riata quine-ne*, a great man, *riata quinene-nene*, a very great man. Sometimes superiority is denoted by the adjective *muene*, "the same;"—as *riata muene*, "he is the same man," meaning that he is uniform in all things. The article in this language varies in case and number, but not in gender, as *o riata*, "the men," *rio riata*, "of the men;" *co mala*, "the men," *quia mala*, "of the men;" *ria mugatta*, "of the women," *co agatta*, "the women." The nouns have six cases, and the demonstrative pronouns five, all of which are distinguished by the article.

The verb has a distinct, active, and passive voice, three conjugations, four moods, a gerund, and a declinable participle. The indicative has a present, perfect, and future tense; and the subjunctive the same, with the addition of a second future. Little use is made of the neuter verb, *cuia;* but the language is abundant in prepositions, adverbs, and conjunctions.

The missionary Cannecattim, who was a man of very superior endowments, composed a Grammar of the Bunda Language, which is very complete, and occupies one hundred and forty-eight pages, with a compendious Dictionary of the Sonbo dialect of the Congo Tongue, in about seventy pages. His Dictionary of the Bunda Language, is also a small quarto, and contains seven hundred and twenty pages, having each three columns of words, the first, Portuguese, the second, Latin, and the third, Bunda.*

* The titles of these works are Collecçaa de Observacões Grammaticaes Sobre a Lingua Bunda ou Angolense, Lisboa, 1805. Diccianario da Lingua Bunda ou Angolense, por Fr. Cannecattim, Prefeito das Missoes de Angola e Congo. Lisboa, 1804

Cannecattim in his mission to Mahunga, where he converted to the Christian Faith, the king Quissequi and all his family, learnt that in the Moolooa country, were several extensive lakes, and deep rivers which were navigated by the people, who lived on the north-eastern parts of that territory; he was also informed that Mousol the capital of Makoko, sometimes called Anzico after its king, is about three hundred leagues from the coast. The same author says, that it is one hundred and eighty leagues from St. Paul to Cabenda, the farthest religious establishment of the Portuguese inland, and lying on the southern frontier of Mahunga; but he adds that they have a factory or fair in Cassange at the distance of five hundred leagues from the former settlement. It was generally asserted and believed that two soldiers had deserted from the garrison at Benguela, and made their way inland to Mozambique.

As the slaves from Moolooa, the position of which has been corrected by Count Saldanha's mission, acquire the Bunda language, almost immediately on their arrival in Angola, there can be no doubt of its bearing a near affinity to their native tongue. The Bunda is also the language of Libolo, but the Quisamas speak that of Benguela, which although radically different

contains an intermixture of Bunda words; and the term Benguela for instance signifies in Bunda, "defence." Libolo and Quisama were formerly united under the title of the kingdom Matamao.

APPENDIX

ON THE TRADE OF LISBON,

WITH THE

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS,

IN AFRICA,

IN THE YEARS 1803 and 1804.

Alluded to in page 116.

IMPORTS from ANGOLA into LISBON, in the Year 1803.

IVORY.*

		Reis.	Reis.
289 Quintals of Ivory.			
171	First Quality .	10,000	
77	Second —— .	6,000	
41	Third —— .	4,000	
		——	2,336,000

Carried forward 2,336,000

* In 1804, 750¾ Quintals of Ivory, amounting to 4,779,000.

EXPORTS from LISBON to ANGOLA, in the Year 1803.

PROVISIONS.

			Reis.	Reis.
14	Pipes Brandy, at	159,000	2,226,000	
222	Almudes Oil . . .	4,800	1,065,600	
——	——— Sorted Pork . . .		1,500,480	
1,160	Arrobas Flour	1500 to 2000	1,939,500	
716	Almudes Vinegar .	1,200	859,200	
139½	Pipes Wine . . .	72,000	10,044,000	
	Other Provisions		1,254,980	
				18,889,760

In 1804, 41,191,340.

WOOLLEN STUFFS.

66,917	Covados of Flannel, at	650	43,496,050	
582½	Dozen Caps . . .	3000	1,747,500	
822	Covados, Kerseymere	2000	1,644,000	
219	Pieces } of Drugget			
1,058	Covados } and Stuff . .		3,050,500	
4,772	Covados Fine Cloth . . . }			
	and Second do. . . . }		7,815,600	
2,231	Pieces Fine Silks .	11,200	24,987,200	
	Other Woollens		4,433,752	
				87,174,602

In 1804, 107,960,000.

LINENS.

3,783	Pieces French Cloth . . .	2,310 to 5000	9,094,100	
6,818	Pieces German Cloth . .	1,200 to 2,800	10,386,400	
1,856	Varas Hamburgh Cloth .	440	816,640	
——	Stripes, Hollands, and Duck		4,177,720	
				24,474,860
			Carried forward	130,539,222

An Almude, is equal to 36 pints, an Arroba, to 32 pounds, a Covado, to about ⅔ of a yard, a Vara, to about 1 yard and ¼.

IMPORTS from ANGOLA into LISBON, in the Year 1803.

	Reis.
Brought over	2,336,000

Carried forward	2,336,000

EXPORTS from LISBON to ANGOLA, in the Year 1803.

		Reis.
	Brought over	130,539,222
	Silks amounting to	1,835,890

NATIONAL MANUFACTURES.

		Reis.	
	Cotton Cloths*	11,833,000	
	Woollen Cloths	4,900,100	
8,193	Varas of Linen Cloth . . .	3,073,200	
3,107	Covados Silks	1,090,740	
	Gold and Silver ornaments .	50,400	
	Sundries †	15,935,215	
			36,882,655

In 1804, 45,691,565.

FROM ASIA.

2,452	Pieces Borralhos	480 to 960	1,455,360	
10,421	—— Cadéas	1,600 to 5,000	39,869,800	
1,889	—— Nankeens	1,600 to 5,400	3,069,400	
13,027	—— Chillas, & Coromandeis		62,549,000	
3,138	—— Prin. Calic.	800 to 1,500	4,097,400	
1,645	Blankets	2,000	3,290,000	
1,313	Pounds Spices		1,617,600	
587	Pieces Garrazes . .	5,000	2,935,000	
	Carried forward		118,883,560	169,257,767

In 1804, 260,541,020.

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*2,427 Pieces Nankeens 979,920
32,579 Yds. Prtd. Cals. 180 to 440 8,425,390
4,109 Assorted Handkerchiefs 1,210,300
Sundries 1,217,390
11,833,000

†1,916 Assorted Hats 2,244,300
784 Arrobas Gunpowder 12,326,000
Glass 631,420
Sundries 733,495
15,935,215

IMPORTS from ANGOLA into LISBON, in the Year 1803.

	Reis.
Brought over	2,336,000

Carried forward	2,336,000

EXPORTS from LISBON to ANGOLA, in the Year 1803.

			Reis.
		Brought over	169,257,767
		Reis.	
	Asiatic Articles	118,883,560	
87,373	Handkerchiefs, viz:		
23,399	Fine do. 400 to 600 . .	26,084,860	
63,974	Common 200 to 350 . .		
	Earthenware, value	849,900	
18,133	Pieces Cloths for the Slave Markets	21,671,600	
6,856	Pieces Stripes and Linens .	11,062,100	
13,287	Zuartes 3,300 to 4,800 . .	61,205,100	
	Sundries	1,121,200	
			240,878,320

METALS.

3,794	Pounds Copper basons . 495	1,878,030	
286½	Quints. of assorted Lead . 8690	2,489,685	
2,159	Muskets 4,000	8,636,000	
	* Hardware	10,651,400	
			23,655,115
	In 1804, 41,347,880.		
	Drugs amounting to		1,572,120
		Carried forward	435,363,322

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*8,028	Doz. Knives and Forks	4,875,600
44½	Quintals of Iron in Bars	535,500
545	Dozens of Razors . .	852,800
	Sundry Articles of Hardware	4,387,500
		10,651,400

IMPORTS from ANGOLA to LISBON, in the Year 1803.

	Reis.
Brought over	2,336,000
Balance of commerce between Lisbon and Angola, and in favour of the former, owing to excess of exportation, viz.	478,453,012
	480,789,012

EXPORTS from LISBON to ANGOLA, in the Year 1803.

		Brought over	435,363,322

SUNDRY GOODS.

25,598	Bundles Glass beads, &c. . .	36,488,750	
778	Doz. looking glasses assorted .	1,194,000	
1,985	Reams of Paper 300 to 4,000 .	1,929,550	
	Ready made Clothing . . .	1,556,800	
	Sundries	4,256,590	
			45,425,690

In 1804, 62,548,120.

480,789,012

IMPORTS from CAPE DE VERD to LISBON, in the Year 1803.

	Reis.
4,600 Arrobas of Barilla, at 1000	4,600,000
14 Arrobas of Wax 7,000	98,000
Balance of Trade between Lisbon and Cape de Verd, in favour of the former, owing to excess of exportation	2,343,930
	7,041,930

EXPORTS from LISBON to CAPE DE VERD, in the Year 1803.

		Reis.	Reis.
10 Pipes of Brandy, at	159,000	1,590,000	
8 ——— Wine	72,000	576,000	
Sundry Provisions		375,600	
			2,541,600
Woollens, 739 Covados of Serge, &c.			991,700
Woollens, value of			168,010
Silks amounting to			147,240

NATIONAL MANUFACTURES.

Cotton Cloths	161,200	
Sundries, 62 Hats, Buttons, &c.	135,160	
		296,360

FROM ASIA.

75 Boxes of Tea and 42 Pieces of Sundry Goods	256,600

METALS.

200 Quintals of Iron, in bars, and other Hardware	1,880,530
Sundry Goods, value of	759,890
	7,041,930

IMPORTS from BISSAO, CACHEU, and BENGUELLA to LISBON, in the Year 1803.

There were no direct entries.

EXPORTS from LISBON to BISSAO, CACHEU, and BENGUELLA, in the Year 1803.

PROVISIONS.

			Reis.	Reis.
219	Pipes of Brandy, at	159,000	34,821,000	
130	Arrobas of Chocolate	9,600	1,248,000	
150	Barrels of Molasses	13,200	1,980,000	
21	Pipes of Wine	72,000	1,512,000	
	Sundry Provisions		2,009,050	
				41,570,050
	Gold and Silver ornaments			1,369,950

WOOLLENS.

29,350¼	Yards of Baize, at	650	19,077,825	
339	Dozen of Caps,	3000	1,017,000	
	Sundry Serges		713,800	
				20,808,625

LINENS.

1,311	Pcs. of Frh. Cloth	2,310 to 5,000	3,073,590	
	German Cloths, Ducks, &c.		1,352,450	
				4,426,040

SILKS.

Value of this Article	151,200

NATIONAL MANUFACTURES.

Cotton Cloths, Printed Calicoes, &c.	5,142,460	
Woollens, Coarse Cloths, &c.	1,279,900	
Sundry Goods*	16,458,240	
		22,880,600
	Carried forward	91,206,465

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*752 Hats	537,600
957 Arrobas of Gunpowder	15,312,000
Sundry Goods	608,640
	16,458,240

IMPORTS from BISSAO, CACHEU, and BENGUELLA to LISBON, in the Year 1803.

EXPORTS from LISBON to BISSAO, CACHEU, and BENGUELLA, in the Year 1803.

			Reis.
		Brought over	91,206,465

FROM ASIA.

			Reis.	
273	Pieces of Bafetás	at 3,800	1,037,400	
6,235	——— Cadéas	1,600 to 5,000	30,533,800	
540	——— Cassodis	2,200 . .	1,188,000	
1,037	Printed Calicoes	1,000 to 3,500	1,720,000	
6,935	Chillas and Coromandels	. .	33,899,800	
1,785,	Quilts, 4, at 4,000 . . .	}	3,502,000	
	1,781, at 1,200 to 2,000	}		
21,545	Handkerchiefs	200 to 480 . .	7,661,860	
8,653	Pieces of Cloth for the Slave Market		10,323,400	
10,945	Zuartes . .	3,300 to 4,800	50,500,000	
	Sundry Goods		4,819,320	
			———	145,185,580

METALS.

2,538	lbs. of Pewter Basons,	at 495	1,256,310	
35½	Quintals assorted Lead	8,690	308,495	
7,316	Muskets and Pistols		29,556,800	
1,824	Quintals of Iron, in Bars, and Anchors		12,767,100	
3,990	Fraçados	700	2,793,000	
	Sundry Hardware		3,706,400	
			———	50,388,105
Drugs amounting to				440,790
		Carried forward		287,220,940

IMPORTS from BISSAO, CACHEU, and BENGUELLA, to LISBON, in the Year 1803.

	Reis.
Balance of Trade between Lisbon, and the aforesaid places, and in favour of the former . . .	346,231,870
	346,231,870

EXPORTS from LISBON to BISSAO, CACHEU, and BENGUELLA, in the Year 1803.

			Reis.	Reis.
		Brought over		287,220,940
		SUNDRY GOODS.		
			Reis.	
25,015	Bundles of Glass Beads, &c. .		11,197,250	
900	Bottles	4,000	3,600,000	
1,073	Reams of Paper	300 to 2,000	2,037,200	
260	Arrobas of British Gunpowder	1,100	2,959,000	
	Cloths & Household Furniture		1,118,180	
	Other Sundry Goods		1,532,900	
14,064	Arrobas of Tobacco .	2,600	36,566,400	
				59,010,930
				346,231,870

COMMERCE of LISBON, with the Markets of WESTERN AFRICA, in the Year 1803.

	Reis.
Balance of Trade between Lisbon, and the above places, and resulting in favor of the former .	827,028,812
	827,028,812

The Trade carried on with the African settlements, is always in our favor, the balance *being for us*, as may be seen by the balance from 1796, up to the present time. It ought nevertheless to be observed, that a real entry is wanting from Angola, Bissao, and Cacheu, in consequence of these places carrying on their Slave Trade through Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Maranham, from whence some articles are received, such as ivory, wax, &c. without any distinction having been made of them. The greatest export articles, are Asiatic goods, amounting nearly to a million, and this export was less compared with 1802, to the amount of 100,000 cruzados.

COMMERCE of LISBON, with the Markets of WESTERN AFRICA, in the Year 1803.

	Reis.	Reis.
With Angola, being amount of Exports from Lisbon	480,789,012	
By value of Imports	2,336,000	
		478,453,012
With Cape de Verd, being the amount of Exports from Lisbon	7,041,930	
By Imports	4,698,000	
		2,343,930
With Bissao, Benguella, and Cacheu, by amount of Exports		346,231,870
		827,028,812

The Exports from Lisbon to the settlements in Western Africa, amounted to 2,085,000 cruzados, and 62,812 reis; and the Importation from Africa to Lisbon, to 17,000 cruzados, and 234,000 reis; the balance resulting in favor of Lisbon, being 2,067,000 cruzados, and 228,812 reis equal to 99½ per cent.

TRADE of LISBON, with the ASIATIC SETTLEMENTS Generally, in the Year 1803.

IMPORTS from ASIA into LISBON.

ASIATIC PRODUCE.

		Reis.	Reis.
159,896	Pds. of Cinnamon 55 to 150	20,555,280	
282,581	——— Tea		
35,787	Gunpowder Tea, at 600	139,933,320	
246,794	Common Tea, at . 480		
1,035,698	Pounds of Pepper 100	103,569,800	
5,378½	Quintals of Saltpetre . . 5,000	26,892,500	
14,600	Arrobas of Rice 500	7,300,000	
2,417	——— Cotton 3,840	9,281,280	
	Drugs, value of . . .	7,753,055	
	Sundries	2,948,000	
		———	318,233,235

Carried forward 318,233,235

TRADE of LISBON, with the ASIATIC SETTLEMENTS Generally, in the Year 1803.

EXPORTS from LISBON to ASIA.

PROVISIONS.

			Reis.	Reis.
24	Pipes of Brandy, at	159,000	3,816,000	
116	Almudes of Oil . .	4,800	556,800	
200	Arrobas of White Sugar	3,390	678,000	
84	Arrobas of Chocolate	9,600	806,400	
	————Sorted Pork		1,857,220	
1,696	————Dutch and Parmesan Cheeses . .		1,107,200	
654	Almudes of Vinegar	1,200	784,800	
446	Pipes of Wine : .	72,000	32,112,000	
	Sundries		507,340	
			————	42,225,760

GOLD AND SILVER.

Cash remitted in Portuguese currency, for the purchase of Goods	80,000,000	
In Articles for ornament . . .	344,100	
In hard Dollars	867,500,000	
	947,844,100	
Bills drawn upon Rio Janeiro, to which place Four Vessels repaired, calculated at the rate of 200,000 cruzados each	320,000,000	
	————	1,267,844,100
Carried forward		1,310,069,860

TRADE of LISBON, with the ASIATIC SETTLEMENTS Generally, in the Year 1803.

IMPORTS from ASIA into LISBON.

			Reis.
		Brought over	318,233,235
	ASIATIC MANUFACTURES.		
		Reis.	
274,691	Pcs. of Bafétas, at 2,400	659,258,400	
136,881	——— Cadeas, 580 to 2,200	128,890,080	
368,742	——— Nankeens		
327,919	——— Common, at 400 }	163,018,100	
40,823	——— Fine, 700 at 2,400 }		
98,098	——— Cassas, 2,200 to 40,000	559,842,800	
25,719	——— Chillas 1,800 to 2,200	55,028,600	
100,778	——— Printed Calicoes, &c. 400 to 700	62,779,300	
4,798	Quilts . 400 to 10,000	4,438,520	
70,029	——— Garrazes 1,800	126,052,200	
1,312,176	Handkerchiefs		
6,665	Fine . . 400 to 800 }	189,045,080	
1,305,511	Coarse . 100 to 300 }		
	China, value	105,914,870	
2,359	Pieces of Pericaés 1,400 to 3,000	3,742,600	
56,522	——— Cloth for the Slave Market . . .	33,913,500	
35,039	——— Zuartes, 1,600 to 2,575	88,055,845	
	Sundry Cloths Japanned Articles, &c. .	8,132,000	
		———	2,188,111,895
	Carried forward		2,506,345,130

TRADE of LISBON, with the ASIATIC SETTLEMENTS Generally, in the Year 1803.

EXPORTS from LISBON to ASIA.

			Reis.
		Brought over	1,310,069,860
Woollen Stuffs, 11,787 Covados of Baize, &c.			7,974,350
Linens			262,200
Silks, 340 Covados of Camblet, &c.			452,800
PRODUCE OF NATIONAL MANUFACTURES.			
Silk Ribbons		270,000	
Gold and Silver ornaments		950,860	
Sundries, 855 Hats, &c.		1,911,940	
			3,132,800
METALS.			
27½ Quintals of Steel, at	14,000	385,000	
1,250 Musquets	4,000	5,000,000	
2,871 Quintals of Iron in bars	7,000	20,097,000	
Small Hardware		994,295	
			26,476,295
Drugs amounting to			1,028,560
Carried forward			1,349,396,865

TRADE of LISBON with the ASIATIC SETTLEMENTS Generally in the Year 1803.

IMPORTS from ASIA into LISBON.

	Reis.
Brought over .	2,506,345,130
	2,506,345,130

The Imports from the Asiatic Settlements into Lisbon, amounted to 6,265,000 cruzados, and 345,130 reis; and the Exports for Asia to 8,648,000 cruzados, and 294,802 reis; leaving a balance against Lisbon, of 2,617,000 cruzados, and 50,328 reis, equal to 41¾ per cent.

TRADE of LISBON with the ASIATIC SETTLEMENTS Generally, in the Year 1803.

EXPORTS from LISBON to ASIA.

		Reis.	Reis.
	Brought over		1,349,396,865
	SUNDRY ARTICLES.		
2,177	Pounds of Coral		
1,952	Round, at . . . 5,500	11,816,000	
225	Ordinary . . . 4,800		
	Books, value	818,487	
1,792	Bundles		
1,294	Arrobas } Glass Beads .	9,221,550	
44,437	Reams of Paper, at 2,000 to 4,000	87,428,000	
———	Sundries	813,900	
		———	110,097,937
			1,459,494,802
	Balance of Commerce between Lisbon, and the Settlements in Asia, being in favor of the latter.		1,046,850,328
			2,506,345,130

The above is the greatest Importation that has taken place since the year 1796; and although certain circumstances prevent this trade from becoming of greater advantage to Portugal than it is, nevertheless we derive from it an increase to our Navy, and an employment in the printing of goods; we procure spices, which we re-export to foreign countries, and we put a stop to the heavy importation of German cloths from Hamburgh, by the adoption of our own printed cottons, and some other articles weaved in our manufactures, all which are in great demand for our American and African Settlements.

The prices at which the goods and other articles coming from Asia, are charged, comprehend only their prime cost in the markets in which they were purchased, exclusively of excessive freights, insurances, and commissions, which charges are to the advantage of the Trade of Lisbon.

TRADE of LISBON, with the Markets of ASIA, in the Year 1804.

IMPORTS from ASIA into LISBON.

	Reis.
	2,169,263,324
	2,169,263,324

In 1804, the Portuguese procured Moca Coffee from Asia, and the following is the list of Drugs.

Indigo.
Assafœtida.
Sulphur.
Gum Arabic.
Ginger.
Incense.
Myrabolam.
Columbo Root.
Rhubarb.
Tamarinds.

I took the opportunity of copying this report of their commerce with Asia, thinking it might be interesting.

TRADE of LISBON, with the Markets of ASIA, in the Year 1804.

EXPORTS from LISBON to ASIA.

			Reis.
			1,868,129,940
DRUGS.			
Amount thereof			4,274,570
SUNDRY GOODS.			
		Reis.	
	Glass Beads, &c.	9,249,050	
4,044	Pounds of Coral		
3,889	Round ditto, at . 6,000	24,109,000	
155	Common . . . 5,000		
	Books	710,200	
22,644	Reams of Paper 2,000 to 7,000	32,138,000	
	Sundry Goods	3,445,660	
			69,651,910
			1,942,056,420
Balance of Commerce between Lisbon and the Settlements in Asia, and in favor of the latter, owing to excess of Exportation			227,206,904
			2,169,263,324

The Importations from Asia in general into Lisbon, were 5,423,000 cruzados, 63,324 reis; and the Exports to Asia were 4,855,000 cruzados, and 56,420 reis, leaving a balance against Lisbon, and in favor of the Asiatic settlements, of 568,000 cruzados, 6,904 reis, equal to 10½ per cent.

The prices at which the goods and other articles coming from Asia are charged, comprehend only their prime cost in the markets in which they were purchased, and exclusive of excessive freights, insurances, and commissions, which charges are to the advantage of the Trade of Lisbon.

COMMERCE of the KINGDOM of PORTUGAL, with the SETTLEMENTS in WESTERN AFRICA, in the Year 1804.

	Reis.
Balance of Trade between Portugal, and Western Africa, and in favour of the former . .	876,251,710
	876,251,710

The exports from Portugal to the settlements in Western Africa, amounted to 2,261,000 cruzados, and 380,750 reis; and the imports from Africa into Lisbon to 71,000 cruzados, and 129,040 reis; leaving a balance in favor of Lisbon of 2,190,000 cruzados, and 251,710 reis, equal to $96\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.

COMMERCE of the KINGDOM of PORTUGAL, with the SETTLEMENTS in WESTERN AFRICA, in the Year 1804.

	Reis.	Reis.
With Angola, amount of Exports from Lisbon and Oporto	586,970,145	
Amount of Imports	7,307,800	
		579,670,345
With Cape de Verd, amount of Exports from Lisbon and Oporto . . .	34,037,510	
Amount of Imports	8,961,240	
		25,076,270
With Bissao, Benguella, and Cacheu, amount of Exports	283,765,095	
By Imports	12,260,000	
		271,505,095
		876,251,710

The following Note by Mr. Bowdich, upon an error in Park's last Journal, having never been published, and being of considerable importance to African Geography, the Editor has thought right to introduce it in the present Work.

In M. Walckenaer's *Recherches sur l'Afrique*,* we find the following observations: "Je remarque dans ce journal "une inadvertance qui a échappé à l'auteur et aux "éditeurs; il y a (p. 7.) un récit de ce que Mungo Park "a fait le 31 Avril: le mois d'Avril n'a que 30 jours." p. 272. This is mentioned merely as a matter of curiosity. It did not occur to M. Walckenaer, that the results of Park's calculation of the observations for latitude made, subsequently to that period, were all

* Recherches Géographiques sur l'Intérieur de l'Afrique Septentrionale, comprenant l'Histoire des Voyages entrepris ou exécutés jusqu'a ce jour, &c. &c. *Didot, Paris*, 1821.

affected by the error of his having continued to reckon his time one day too late, and, consequently to take in every instance a wrong declination out of the Nautical Almanack. The important position of Sego, for instance, and all that part of the course of the Niger, must, in consequence, be lowered more than a third of a degree. Park's last mission took place in 1805, but the journal was not published until 1815. The whole route from Pisania, *i. e.* from his point of departure, is erroneously laid down in the map constructed to accompany it, and it has been copied in all the maps of Africa, which have been published in Europe since that period, and in M. Walckenaer's amongst the number.

Referring to Park's journal we find,

April 28th. Set out for Pisania, &c.*

29th. Visited Camilla, &c.

30th. Schooner arrived, &c.

31st. Purchased asses, &c.

May 1st. Tied and marked the bundles, &c. p. 8.

2nd. Purchased more asses and a bullock, &c.

3rd. Finished packing, &c.

4th. Left Pisania, &c.

And thus he continues accounting for, and recording the

* Page 1, of the first or 4to. edition.

circumstances of *every day* up to the end of his journey, without a single omission, so that it is evident he never corrected or even suspected his error.

Let us suppose that we are not aware of this mistake in Park's Journal, which has thus remained for several years undiscovered; the very first astronomical observation (May 15th, p. 22) betrays the existence of a considerable error somewhere or other: he does not give us the data of this observation, but merely notes, "that at Walters' Well, (3 hours march north-westward of the Neaulico) the lat. by mer. alt. of the moon was 14° 38′ 46″ N." Rennell determined this part of the Neaulico the same which* Park crossed in his route home in 1796, to be about 13° 12′ N. but Park's observation of latitude carries it up to 14° 28′ 46″ *i. e.* into Foota Torra. Now this is proved to be an error, before we discover the entry of the 31st of April, from two palpable contradictions and several improbable consequences.

The first contradiction is, that it makes this part of Park's homeward route in 1796, north instead of south of his outward route in the same year, for the Kolor of

* Map of Park's route. Proceedings of the African Association, vol. I. p. 333.

the latter, which appears to be very nearly on the same meridian as the Ncaulico, was determined by Park's *own astronomical observation* to be in 13° 49′*. It is not possible that Park could have imagined that he was travelling thirty-four miles south of his outward route, when he was really almost a degree to the north of it; for it requires that Park in returning to Pisania should have re-crossed his outward route without knowing it; and that Karfa Taura, the experienced conductor of the slave caravan, should have been so ignorant of the direct route to the market, as to have made a considerable and unnecessary circuit northwards by Foota Torra.

The second contradiction which the admission of Park's latitude of Walters' Well subjects his own account to, is, that he must have been travelling *N. E.* from Pisania, or direct to the *Senegal*, when his compass, and his own previous knowledge of the route shewed him that he was proceeding *S. E.* or towards the source of the *Niger*; for we are to recollect that Park's repeated astronomical observations in his first journey determined Pisania to be in 13° 33′ †.

* "Proceedings," vol. I. p. 448.

† "Proceedings," vol. I. p. 443.

When, embarrassed by these contradictions, we turn to p. 7 (of the 1st or 4to. edition of his journal), we find that Park has reckoned on the 31st of April, inserting the circumstances of that day, and of every other which followed it, without the least suspicion of the error he had committed. It is clear that his first observation, involving the contradictions just submitted, instead of being made on the morning of the 16th of May (or during the night of the 15th by astronomical reckoning), was made twenty-four hours, or one day later, and that he consequently applied a wrong declination. Now the moon passed the meridian of Paris on the 16th of May at $14^h\ 45'$*; it must therefore have passed the meridian of Park's place of observation (according to his account of his longitude, as determined the next day by observation)† about 15′, or one hour later: the difference between the moon's declination on the 15th (the day taken by Park) and the 16th (the day he ought to have taken), at midnight, is 42′ S: the difference between the moon's declination at twelve and eighteen hours on the 16th, is 21′, so that we have to subtract 45′ from Park's result or calculation, which lowers Walters' Well, *from*

* Con. des Temps, 1805.

† Journal, 4to edition, p. 24.

14° 38′ 46″ to 13° 43′ 46″; and consequently (reckoning ten miles difference of latitude in a S. W. course on his three hours' march the next morning to the Neaulico) places the point of passage of that river in 13° 33′ 46″, or between fifteen and sixteen miles south of Kolor, instead of forty miles north of it. We thus verify Park's former account, and Major Rennell's conclusions within a few miles, instead of showing the former to have been contradictory, and the latter absurd*.

Reading a little further we find (p. 39), that Park made the latitude of Bee Creek 13° 32′ 45″ by observation, and after two marches in a varied country (since he mentions that he descended into a valley of Shea trees,) found himself precisely in the same latitude within 45″, for he determined that of Badoo, where he halted the second day, to be 13° 32′ 45″; this of course is highly improbable. We apply the proper declination (that of the 27th instead of the 26th) to the observation at Bee Creek, and it gives 13° 42′ instead of 13° 32′ 45″, and we discover that in

* "On working these bearings over again, it appeared that "Mr. Park had made a mistake; ..... I mention this, to "show that he has acted fairly, in exposing his whole process, "and even his errors." Rennell, in the "*Proceedings*," vol. i. p. 455.

calculating the observation at Badoo, Park, by mistake, took the right declination*, *i. e.* the 29th instead of the 28th, so that his result 13° 32′ holds good, and thus we find that he made between 9 and 10 miles difference of latitude, instead of 45″ in the two days' march.

I will trouble the reader with only one more of the numerous contradictions which ought to have led the constructor of the map to have suspected, and looked for some such error as has been now discovered. On the 9th of July, by Park's reckoning, he made the latitude of Boolin Coomber, 13° 11′ by observation; he marched the next day in a difficult country, "partly over a ridge of "rocks which formed the only passage across a chain of

* This mistake of Park's on the right side, has escaped the observation of the editor, who detected one of a similar nature, (p. 136.) and by correcting it, as he imagined, introduced an error in Park's calculation from which it had accidentally escaped. According to the Con. des Temps (for I have not the opportunity of consulting the Nautical Almanack), the sun's declination for the 29th of May, 1805, was 21 deg. 36 min. 1 sec. Park has taken 21 deg. 37 min. 30 sec. his longitude required a correction of about 25 sec. only, in the Paris declination, so that he ought to have taken 21 deg. 36 min. 30 sec. The declination of the 28th, was 21 deg. 26 min. 7 sec.

"hills," for the last "six miles on a rocky and almost "impassable road," and a little before sunset reached Saboosera, the latitude of which he determined by a meridian altitude of the moon, to be 13° 50′; so that in this very difficult, and consequently slow day's march, he made good a difference of *thirty-nine miles in latitude* alone. By allowing such absurdities as these to remain unexamined and unexplained, we make Park, one of the most accurate of travellers, guilty of inconsistencies as gross as Governor Dalzel, who allowed 108 miles for the difference of latitude, between Grigevee and Abomy; whilst he admitted the distance by route, to be only ninety-six miles*; or as M. Molliene, who travelled forty and forty-five miles a day, and made good ninety miles in one direct bearing†.

Our first question is, how can these contradictions have escaped the editor, or rather, how can he have reconciled them in the construction of the route on the map? But we learn from the preface, that the editor (a gentleman of superior knowledge and judgment) unfortunately did

* Bowdich's "*Essay on the Geography of N. W. Africa.*" Paris, 1821, p. 68.

† Bowdich's "British and French Expeditions to Teembo, with Remarks on Civilization in Africa." Paris, 1821, p. 42, p. 40.

not undertake that part of the work, but that Major Rennell's notes, together with Park's journal, "were "placed in the hands of a respectable artist, employed by "the publisher to construct the map intended to illustrate "the work; at whose request the following statement "respecting certain difficulties which have occurred in its "construction, is subjoined."

"In compiling the map of Mr. Park's route, in 1805, "much difficulty has arisen from the bearings of places "not being mentioned in the journal; and also in con- "sequence of there being occasionally great differences "between the latitudes and longitudes of places accord- "ing to the astronomical observations, and the distances "computed according to the journies. Considerable "pains have been taken to reconcile these differences, "but the general result has been, that it was found "necessary in adhering to the astronomical observations, "to carry Mr. Park's former route in 1796 further "north, and to place it in a higher latitude than that in "which it appears in Major Rennell's map, annexed to "the former volume of Travels."

The following is a Table of the latitudes observed and miscalculated by Park in 1805 *(in consequence of his having reckoned throughout on the* 31*st of April), with the corrections resulting from the substitution of the declinations for the following day in each instance.*

Place.	Day of Month and page in Park's Journal.	Observations. *	Park's Result.	Lat. corrected.	Difference.
Walters' Well	May 15th. p. 22	Mer. alt. of *Moon*	14 deg. 38 min. 46 sec. N.	13 deg. 48 min. 46 sec. N.	55 min. sec.
Nerico R.	15th. .. 25	..... of Sun..	14 .... 4 .... 51	14 .... 18	14 .... 51 ....
Tambico	21st. .. 33	.....	13 .... 58	13 .... 65	12 ....
Sooteetabba	21st. .. 35	.....	13 .... 33 .... 33	13 .... 44	10 .... 27 ....
Bee Creek	26th. .. 38	.....	13 .... 32 .... 45	13 .... 42	9 .... 15 ....
Badoo	28th. .. 41	.....	13 .... 32	13 .... 31	1 ....
Mambari	31st. .. 43	.....	13 .... 22 .... 40	13 .... 30	7 .... 20 ....
Julifunda	June 2nd. .. 47	.....	13 .... 33	13 .... 41	8 ....
Baniserile	5th. .. 49	.....	13 .... 35	13 .... 41 .... 30	6 .... 30 ....
Fankia	14th. .. 65	.....	13 .... 22 .... 30	13 .... 25 .... 30	3 ....
Fajemmia	18th. .. 69	.....	13 .... 35	13 .... 36	1 ....
Secoba	24th. .. 76	.....Jupiter	13 .... 27 .... 26	13 .... 26 .... 26	1 ....
Boolincoomboo	July 9th. .. 91	.....Sun...	13 .... 11	13 .... 8	3 ....
Sibooscera	10th. .. 92	.....Moon..	13 .... 50 .... .. † ..	....	....
Maniakorro	12th. .. 96	.....Sun....	14	13 .... 51	9 ....
Ba Woolima R.	20th. .. 107	.....	14 —.. 1	13 .... 51 .... 30	9 .... 30 ....
Bangassi	26th. .. 115	.....	14	13 .... 46 .... 30	13 .... 30 ....
Koolihori	August 5th. .. 122	.....	13 .... 41	13 .... 25 .... 30	15 .... 30 ....
Koomikoomi	14th. .. 136	.....	12 .... 57	12 .... 58	1 ....
Marraboo	Sept. 2nd. .. 145	.....	12 .... 48	12 .... 25 .... 40	12 .... 20 ....
Koolikorro	13th. .. 148	.....	12 .... 52	12 .... 29	23 ....
Yamina	15th. .. 149	.....	13 .... 15	12 .... 52	23 ....
Samee near Sego	17th. .. 150	.....	13 .... 17	12 .... 54 .... 20	22 .... 40 ....

* As Park has not corrected the declinations for his different meridians, with any nicety, I have not been more scrupulous with regard to a few seconds in the corresponding corrections. Perhaps few of his observations will be found by future travellers to be exact within 30 min. but errors from 25 sec. to 30 sec. are insensible even in maps on a very large scale.

† It is impossible to correct this observation, of which Park gives us no particulars, for the declination of the moon on the 10th at 12h was 23 deg. 55 min. and on the 11th at the same hour 21 deg. 34 min.

The latter observations, being made so near the equinox, are materially changed by the correction, and Sego is so important a point in African geography, that the correction of an error of 23′ in its latitude, should not be postponed.

The discovery of the error in the journal has thus enabled us to correct the astronomical observations of the second journey, to do away the apparent contradictions and improbabilities of Park's last account, and to confirm the astronomical observations of his former route; but the three or four observations of longitude offer an inexplicable difficulty. They were determined by the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and the day they are noted to have been observed in his journal, is the same as that which is assigned in the "Connoissance des Temps," and of course, in the Nautical Almanac. How is this to be explained? The error of a day in the reckoning stands confessed in the journal; unless it is admitted and calculated on, Park's narration presents impossibilities, and the astronomical observations of his former journey are all *one degree more or less* in error; on the other hand, if we admit the error thus betrayed by the account and observations, and confessed in the journal, Park

must have been deceived in the eclipses of the satellites, and could not have witnessed them at the time he thought he did.

FINIS.

Howlett and Brimmer, Printers, 10, Frith street, Soho.

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